



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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8 May 1991

Daily Report

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NOTICE TO READERS: On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Cameroon

President: Political Unrest 'Infantile Malady'

AB0705174091 Paris AFP in French 2128 GMT
6 May 91

[Text] Washington, 6 May (AFP)—Cameroonian President Paul Biya today in Washington said the political "disturbances" Cameroon was presently experiencing were only an "infantile malady" and expressed confidence that the country would develop into "quite a normal pluralistic society."

Interviewed following talks with President George Bush on developments in his country where there had been political turmoil recently, Mr. Biya stated that political pluralism was "already a reality." He emphasized that there are now 17 parties in Cameroon.

"I acknowledge the fact that there has been turmoil. I will just say that these events were infantile maladies of a country moving from the single party system toward a multiparty one," he stated. He also said that he was "fully confident that with time," and with the help of countries like the United States, Cameroon would become "quite a normal pluralistic society."

During several weeks, Cameroon has been faced with disturbances that have left about 30 people dead. The opposition has demanded that President Biya take measures to organize a national conference.

Mr. Biya held a brief discussion with Mr. Bush, discussion which he said was devoted to bilateral cooperation, "the democratic evolution" in Cameroon, and the situation in Africa. "We noted a great similarity of views between President Bush and myself," he stated.

He described American-Cameroonian relations as "excellent" and noted that the United States has recently canceled the economic debt Cameroon owed it.

President Biya was in the United States to receive an honorary doctoral degree from the University of Maryland Eastern Shore. Several hundred Cameroonian students demonstrated on the occasion against "violations of human rights" in Cameroon.

Biya Views Situation, Press Freedom

AB0705225691 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 7 May 91

[Summary From Poor Reception] "President Paul Biya's schedule in Washington today included a meeting with IMF Director General Michel Camdessus and World Bank President Barber Conable. President Biya was also to hold talks with officials of the United States-Cameroon Business Council. Yesterday President Biya's day was marked by a meeting at the White House.

"Besides his meeting with U.S. politicians and businessmen, President Paul Biya yesterday granted an interview to our VOA fellow journalists. It focused on the political situation prevailing in our country, the national conference which is of no great importance to him, as well

as the political timetable of the next few months. Here is President Paul Biya's reply to a question on the date of the anticipated forthcoming presidential elections."

[Begin recording] [Biya] "As far as these elections are concerned, I think that it is now obvious. All I can say is that they will be held before the end of this year."

[Unidentified reporter] The problem is that this can break up the opposition.

[Biya] "Actually, we are eager to take part in the elections." [laughs]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, can you tell us about your conception of democracy in Cameroon? "Can you outline the major axes of democracy for Cameroon?"

[Biya] Democracy is a system of government based on "freedom in all sectors, reinforced by intellectual and economic creativity." Freedom calls for the respect of others. We want people to act responsibly. "Therefore those Cameroonians who aspire to democracy must be responsible." This is not an adventure. We must preserve our achievements. We also need more freedom and people to act responsibly. "The move toward democracy does not mean we must destroy everything. Therefore we should not stop the move toward democracy."

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, how do you perceive the role of the press in a democratic society in Cameroon?

[Biya] "We are for press freedom in our country, and we expect the press to act responsibly." The press must value itself and work out of love for the country. [end recording]

Hayatou To 'Considerably' Lighten Censorship Law

AB0605160091 Paris AFP in French 1349 GMT
4 May 91

[Text] Yaounde, 4 May (AFP)—Yesterday afternoon, Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou said in Yaounde that the law on censorship will not be suppressed but will be "considerably lightened", it was learned today.

Receiving a delegation from the Cameroonian private press, Mr. Hayatou has justified his decision to maintain the law on censorship because "no democratic system can do without one."

Independent Cameroonian journalists have deplored the law on censorship as well as Cameroonian officials' lack of respect for the private press and the discriminatory acts perpetrated against them as compared with treatment of the official press.

About 5,000 people took part today in a peaceful march organized by the Union of Peoples of Cameroon (UPC, historic opposition) to demand "the establishment of a genuine democratic system in the country." This demonstration was reported by the governmental press. This is the first time it has reported a demonstration staged by an opposition party.

Today Mr. Bernard Mouna, a lawyer and president of the Cameroonian Bar Association, reiterated his call for a

national conference, which is being demanded by all opposition factions but to which President Paul Biya is opposed.

"The acts of violence reported these past days in Cameroon are related to the demand for a national conference and if the principle were adopted, I believe the violence would end," Mr. Mouna said.

Constitutional Reform, Amnesty Bills Enacted

*AB2604120091 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 24 Apr 91*

[Excerpt] Twenty-four hours [as heard] after the adoption by the National Assembly of the bill amending seven articles of the Constitution and a second one granting amnesty to political detainees, the president of the Republic has just enacted these two bills into law. [passage omitted]

Gendarmes 'Storm' Yaounde University Campus

*AB0705100091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 7 May 91*

[Text] The situation at the University of Yaounde, Cameroon, is now serious, very serious. The campus was evacuated yesterday after it was stormed by gendarmes and many victims are reported among the students. Our special reporter Lucien Mpoumbou has the details from Yaounde:

[Begin Mpoumbou recording] Serious: this is how one can describe the situation prevailing at the University of Yaounde, which has been empty since yesterday evening and is, no doubt, still empty this morning. This is because some 32,000 students of the institution who regularly attend lectures there were forced to evacuate the campus a few hours ago. The Mboakele Campus, where an Army detachment was permanently stationed following last month's events, was stormed by gendarmes, evidently on orders from their commander.

According to some students, who are today divided into two enemy groups, these elements of the security forces reportedly engaged freely in all sorts of brutality on the occasion. Indeed, some of the students want their demands to be satisfied immediately before any resumption of courses, while others are against this stand. All the students, however, stated unanimously that they were surprised by yesterday's security force intervention, an intervention that occurred shortly before the end of a student association rally.

There is no currently exact and final report concerning these events, but the victims were certainly numerous. Last night national and international reporters, including myself, went to Yaounde Central Hospital, where we felt obliged to collect some money to save a dying student who could not be treated without that money. [end recording]

Clashes Reportedly Cause 20 Deaths

*AB0705150091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 7 May 91*

[Text] According to latest reports from Cameroon, students intend to declare an invalid academic year as a result,

according to them, of gendarme brutalities yesterday on the University of Yaounde campus, the outcome of which is controversial. According to student sources in the Cameroonian capital this morning, concerning the outcome of what can be called dark Monday at the University of Yaounde, the clashes with the security forces resulted in many deaths; however, this report was neither confirmed nor dismissed. Hospital sources in Yaounde state that the clashes resulted in many wounded people, including several seriously injured people. Furthermore, it is very likely that 200 students were arrested and reportedly placed in various police stations in the Cameroonian capital.

In conclusion, one can say that the outcome of the gendarmes storming the campus, where a rally attended by about 4,000 students was taking place, was indeed heavy. The rally gave Cameroonian students the opportunity to restate their options and demands—namely, a national conference, the resignation of the minister of higher education and of the university chancellor, and of course better working conditions.

Indeed, these demands have taken a particular trend after the events at the university, and dialogue seems to be increasingly unattainable in Cameroon, particularly in university circles after the students yesterday refused to meet with the prime minister and head of government, preferring an invalid academic year.

Also, a few hours ago, we contacted a member of the Cameroonian opposition. Let us listen to him:

[Begin unidentified official recording] According to the information given us by a University of Yaounde student representative, there are, reportedly, approximately 20 deaths already with about 1,000 students in detention. Concerning the wounded, the number is not exact, but the representative confirmed the figure of about 20 deaths and 1,000 arrests. The students have refused to resume courses so long as their comrades, who were picked up during the clashes, are not released. Most of the students are, therefore, leaving the campus with all their belongings to join their families. This is what is happening now. [end recording]

Yaounde Reports 2 Dead

*AB0705212291 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in English 1800 GMT 7 May 91*

[Text] A massive exodus of students of the Yaounde University has been reported following confrontation between students and forces of law and order (?today). This morning, the university campus was deserted, lecture rooms closed as students packed their luggage and headed for the provinces. According to reports, (?this morning's) trouble began when there were clashes between students who advocate normal on-campus activities and those calling for the month-long strike to continue. Unconfirmed reports say [words indistinct] left two students dead and many more injured while over 250 others were arrested.

Central African Republic

Security Forces Disperse Demonstrators in Bangui

AB0605172491 Paris AFP in French 1607 GMT
6 May 91

[Excerpts] Bangui, 6 May (AFP)—A certain tension prevailed this afternoon in Bangui, where demonstrators began raising roadblocks at Kilometre Cinq, a working class district in the capital of the Central African Republic, it was noticed on the spot. Koudoukou Avenue had become completely impassable and security forces used teargas to try to disperse the demonstrators, who appeared to be out of control.

Security forces were reinforced in front of the Presidential Palace, the Broadcasting House, intersections, and some troubled spots in the capital. Taxis and buses providing public transportation were rarely seen.

These demonstrations come in the wake of a strike embarked upon by civil servants pressing for payment of salary arrears for March and April as well as the reintegration of five trade unionists who were dismissed "for striking". [passage omitted]

Today, public service offices were deserted while civil servants held a general assembly at the request of the five trade union federations (education, civil service, health, rural development, and finance) who sent out the strike notice. [passage omitted]

Former Minister Heads Opposition Movement

AB0605201291 Paris AFP in French 1334 GMT
30 Apr 91

[Text] Bangui, 30 Apr (AFP)—Mr. Hugues Dobozeni, a former minister of Posts and Telecommunications under General Andre Kolingba, has been appointed chairman of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC, an opposition party founded by Mr. Ange Patasse), it was learned today from sources close to the provisional Political Bureau of that party.

In a letter recently addressed to MPLC supporters, the new chairman announces the "immediate and official resumption of the party's activities" and called on them to "redouble their vigilance and mobilization to continue the struggle."

Mr. Hugues Dobozeni was dismissed from the Central African Republic Government in September 1990 for "betraying governmental solidarity," it was indicated in Bangui. He was opposed to the measures limiting the movements of Mr. Nicolas Tiangaye, a lawyer accused by the authorities of making seditious statements.

On 22 April, Central African Republic President Andre Kolingba announced a constitutional reform allowing for the installation of a multiparty political system.

Chad

Opposition Movements Join President Deby's MPS

AB2904215691 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] The Union of Fedayeen of the Chadian Revolution, UFRC, today has officially attached itself to the Patriotic Salvation Movement, MPS, at a ceremony held in the MPS premises in Ndjamenat. The attachment to the MPS was announced by the entire 15-member steering committee of the union, which comprises three women and was led by (Aboubakar Fadoul Liny), the union's spokesman. A joint communique was published at the ceremony, and is here read by Mahamat Ali Abdallah, MPS commissioner for external relations:

[Begin recording] The spokesman for the UFRC announces the following to the public:

Considering the various meetings held between the MPS and the UFRC on signing a revolutionary pact; considering the 2 December 1990 telegram expressing our support for the MPS in its salvation march; considering the 3 December 1990 UFRC statement relating to its support for and participation in the construction of the country called for by the MPS; considering the first statement made by the MPS chairman and head of state on 4 December 1990 relating to the future of political and democratic life of the country and [passage indistinct]; considering the newly adopted national charter, the UFRC decides the following:

1. The UFRC will be dissolved;
2. All its political and military members will join the MPS;
3. This decision repeals all the decisions previously made by the movement.

Issued in Ndjamenat on 23 April 1991.

[Signed] (Abubakar Fadoul Liny), UFRC spokesman.
[end recording]

(Abderahmane Amir), MPS second deputy executive secretary, expressed happiness at the act of the UFRC members. These Chadians, he continued, have decided to turn over a page of their history shaken by war and destruction to devote their efforts to the construction of their country.

[Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French AT 1900 GMT on 24 April also reports: "Membership in the MPS is increasing. After the adhesion of the UFRC yesterday, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad, MPLC, this morning officially announced its attachment to the MPS. (Toman Amir), the assistant deputy executive secretary of the [word indistinct] received the MPLC delegation which was led by (Aboubakar Mahamat Abderamane), its founding chairman."]

De Klerk, Buthelezi Discuss ANC Ultimatum*MB0705185891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1848 GMT 7 May 91*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town May 7 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) President Mangosuthu Buthelezi met at the president's Tuynhuys office on Tuesday evening to thrash out an agreement which is expected to advance the peace process.

After more than three hours of deliberations—which were initially secret—there was no indication when the talks would end, although a statement was expected later Tuesday night.

The meeting is considered to be a crucial element in the government's efforts to reach an accord with the ANC [African National Congress] on the organisation's May 9 ultimatum on violence.

Mr Buthelezi is expected to come to some agreement on the carrying of "traditional weapons" and to clarify his organisation's reported "threat" to send a 100,000-strong impi [warrior] force to the Reef if the ANC did not stop violence.

Both subjects are expected to produce hard bargaining, particularly if they are to be addressed in a joint statement by the two leaders later on Tuesday night.

The statement is also required to be couched in terms which will make an accommodation of ANC demands more viable.

'Broad Consensus' Reached*MB0705203291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2020 GMT 7 May 91*

[Text] Cape Town May 7 SAPA—Broad consensus was reached on all issues discussed at a meeting on Tuesday between State President F.W. de Klerk and KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha Freedom Party president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a joint late night statement, the two leaders confirmed their lengthy discussions at Tuynhuys had taken place on the initiative of Mr de Klerk, to consult on the envisaged further tightening up of measures to curb the current spate of violence and intimidation in the country.

Mr Buthelezi was informed the government was considering special steps in unrest areas, including a stricter control of dangerous weapons, as announced by Mr de Klerk in Parliament last week.

No specific mention was made in the statement of restrictions in the carrying of so-called traditional weapons by Inkatha members, as demanded by the African National Congress in its May 9 ultimatum to government.

However, the upgrading and conversion of hostels, as well as the establishment of a standing commission of inquiry on violence and intimidation, as announced previously by Mr de Klerk, had received attention, the statement said.

Mr Buthelezi had agreed to recommend to the Inkatha Central Committee that he attend the conference on violence and intimidation on May 24 and 25, and the two leaders had discussed the conference's agenda and procedures, the statement said.

Mr Buthelezi had expressed his dissatisfaction and distress about certain aspects of police actions over the weekend. Witwatersrand police at the weekend raided hostels—predominant Inkatha strongholds—for weapons, on request of the ANC.

The meeting was also attended by Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen, his deputy minister, Roelf Meyer, and police commissioner, Gen Johan van der Merwe.

Mr Buthelezi was assisted by three members of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party, including Dr Frank Mdlalose, Mr Musa Myeni and Dr Denis Madide, the statement said.

De Klerk To Meet Mandela*MB0705210491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2001 GMT 7 May 91*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town May 7 SAPA—Important government announcements and actions regarding the fight against violence will be made following talks between State President F.W. de Klerk and the leaders of Inkatha and the ANC.

This was announced by Mr de Klerk at his Tuynhuys office on Tuesday night after deliberations with the Inkatha Freedom Party president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and members of his Central Committee.

At a media conference called at the end of more than three hours of talks, Mr de Klerk said he was now planning to meet the ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, to cover the same ground. He was not prepared to give details of the timing or venue of such a meeting, he said.

He and Mr Buthelezi issued a joint statement saying the Inkatha leader had been invited for consultations on envisaged further tightening up of measures to curb the current spate of violence.

Answering questions, President de Klerk also referred to the talks with Mr Mandela as consultations, and said the government would make the final decisions on what actions to take as it was ultimately responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

"These discussions are aimed at announcements to be made or certain actions that are even to be taken unannounced," he said. These were not being taken because of the ANC ultimatum, which he described as having created stumbling blocks rather than contributing to solutions, but because they were necessary for South Africa.

"As far as reaching consensus on steps the government is considering to curb the violence, this meeting made an important contribution," he said.

Although Mr Buthelezi had given him "an education" on Zulu cultural weapons and he did not want to make inroads into any of the cultures of the community, the government would definitely take steps with regard to the removal of dangerous weapons.

"I am not saying what those steps will be. We are going through the process of negotiation, so wait for the announcement of the steps to be taken..."

The talks had been a step forward and he believed they had succeeded in clearing a few misunderstandings which had arisen in the past days and weeks.

Mr Buthelezi also responded to questions and said the talks with the state president had clarified a few matters which had troubled the IFP, such as the recent searching of hostels. He described the discussions as "very comprehensive".

He said as far as he and President de Klerk were concerned, they were still prepared to meet Mr Mandela to discuss the problem of violence. Such a meeting could precede a national summit which the IFP had confirmed it would attend.

Mr de Klerk said the proposed summit on violence due on May 24 and 25 was going ahead, but it should not be expected to be a miracle cure for violence. It could however make an important contribution and lay the foundation for joint action.

He was not prepared to speculate on Thursday's deadline on the ANC ultimatum. Negotiation was the only alternative for South Africa and it was unwise to issue ultimatums as these had a negative influence on the process.

Mr de Klerk's discussion signals an important breakthrough, particularly on the issue of Inkatha's "cultural" weapons, which appears to indicate that an agreement between the government and the ANC on the violence question is now within reach.

Such an agreement, probably forged at the anticipated Mandela/De Klerk talks, could defuse the ultimatum threat or reduce the level of confrontation to a point where cooperation can continue beyond May 9. An agreement may even be reached on a "neutral" convenor of a national summit on violence.

From the outcome of the talks at Tuynhuys it appears Mr de Klerk has wrested agreements from Inkatha which will allow him to shift sufficiently close to addressing ANC concerns adequately before Thursday.

Escalating militancy and vivid photographic reports of Inkatha impis [warriors] in action since May Day may have swung the argument in the ANC's favour at Tuynhuys. There are indications this may have occurred at least to the point where President de Klerk was prepared to take a hard line with Mr Buthelezi and his Central Committee companions at the talks.

It is also possible that the matter of police impartiality is to receive renewed and more critical scrutiny from the Presidency.

Expectations are that some of the measures to be announced will be directed at these two issues specifically.

Buthelezi Scores ANC Refusal To Join 'Troika'

MB0505082291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0725 GMT 5 May 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the office of the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)]

[Text] Bekkersdal, Sunday [5 May] [dateline as received]—Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi disclosed today that it was Mr Nelson Mandela himself who asked for the De Klerk-Mandela-Buthelezi anti-violence "troika" which the ANC [African National Congress] has now rejected.

At a big Inkatha Freedom Party peace rally here he made an urgent plea for the ANC to meet the IFP's Central Committee in the cause of ending violence.

He told the rally he was "totally astounded" by policy somersaults on the part of the ANC while innocent people were losing their lives in escalating assaults and killings.

And he also claimed Mr Mandela had done an astonishing about-face on the question of bringing foreigners in to monitor local violence—by vigorously opposing the idea in private and later demanding such a move in public.

He was not attacking Mr Mandela or blaming him for the "double-dealing," the IFP president said. It was well known that the ANC had a leadership crisis and that Mr Mandela had to pander to the hard-liners and militarists.

Dr Buthelezi painted a picture of communists, nationalists, militarists, former UDF [United Democratic Front] and present Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] bosses jockeying for the positions of power they would demand at the ANC's July conference.

Everybody was rushing for a top position in the ANC while it had no real leaders at grassroot and regional levels. He did not condemn Mr Mandela whom he respected and who had suffered enormously for fellow blacks. But the ANC deputy president had himself admitted to being at times "in danger of being throttled" for what he did.

On the issue of the top-level "troika" to deal with violence, the Inkatha leader revealed that Mr Mandela had initially told him he thought it would be a good idea for President F.W. de Klerk, Dr Buthelezi and himself to meet.

"It was Dr Mandela's own suggestion, made to the state president when we met him—as well as talking to me about it. The state president agreed that the three of us should meet.

"Now the ANC does a strange somersault and is not going to allow Dr Mandela to do that which he had undertaken to do with the state president and myself."

In Johannesburg on Tuesday Mr Mandela had told an audience he rejected the idea of the meeting, claiming that the suggestion was merely a "smokescreen" and saying he would not be a part of what was called a troika.

"Even worse than this, everyone in South Africa wants an end to violence and at last Mr de Klerk agreed that it is vital that we have a South African national summit conference on violence. Dr Mandela now says he will not attend such a conference. How totally astounding."

Dr Buthelezi disclosed that at their March 30 meeting in Durban at which they spoke for five hours on violence and other problems, Mr Mandela had "argued strongly that we did not want interference in South Africa from foreign governments" and that South Africans could fix their own problems.

"Now," he said, "Dr Mandela is calling for an international commission to come to South Africa to monitor violence and investigate its causes....he is painting the ANC and himself into a terrible corner."

There had now to be a meeting between the IFP Central Committee and the ANC: "in one way or another we must ensure that Dr Mandela stands up to be counted with Mr F.W. de Klerk and myself as fighting for peace."

ANC, SACP, Cosatu Issue Statement

*MB0705171891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1640 GMT 7 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA—In a conciliatory statement almost on the eve of the May 9 deadline to government, the African National Congress [ANC], the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] and the Congress of SA Trade Unions [Cosatu] on Tuesday pledged to work for peace and political tolerance in the country.

For the first time there was a real possibility of a negotiated settlement to end apartheid, said the joint statement signed by the organisations' general secretaries—Alfred Nzo (ANC), Joe Slovo (SACP) and Jay Naidoo (Cosatu).

"Yet, at the same time, there are forces bent on dragging our entire country down into a spiral of destruction," added the statement.

The organisations pledged to do everything in their power to bring about peace and a speedy end to apartheid, to work for political tolerance, impartial security forces and a just and prosperous South Africa.

"The overwhelming majority of South Africans want peace. Our society yearns for the recognition of basic human rights for all, for a climate of free political expression and tolerance.

"We call on the people of South Africa, black and white, regardless of differences in culture, creed or political belief, to work for the resolution of problems by peaceful means."

"The scourge of violence is a national problem, if we do not act to end it, we will all lose. Let us forge an overwhelming national consensus for peace."

"Let peace prevail," the tripartite statement said.

It called on all South Africans to promote a climate of political tolerance and stressed the importance of recognising the right of all citizens to participate in peaceful political activity and to join parties of their choice.

Pledging to work for impartial security forces, it said: "Individuals must not be allowed to carry weapons in public, traditional or otherwise.

"In particular, the security forces must not favour any party or organisation. They must at all times act to reduce the potential for violence.

"In dealing with mass activities, security forces must relate to the people in a civilised manner. They should employ acceptable methods of crowd control, and must not be issued with live ammunition."

The duty of the government, the organisations said, was to protect all citizens.

Pledging to build peace in communities, the three leaders called for resolution of issues of conflict by peaceful means.

"The community must identify the individuals responsible for acts of violence, irrespective of the parties to which they belong. Those who refuse to mend their ways must be exposed.

"Communities have the right to take joint measures to ensure their protection against attacks. These measures should involve voluntary participation by all residents, without regard to political affiliation."

The dire social and economic living conditions of the majority of South Africans was a prime underlying cause to the current spiral of violence, the leaders added.

They called on the government, the business community, trade unions, community organisations and political parties to cooperate in:

- taking immediate steps to phase out single-sex hostels and their transformation into family units; and
- to implement a broad strategy to deal with unemployment and homelessness, and the provision of education, health and other services.

Mass Action Begins To Back ANC Ultimatum

*MB0805101091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0849 GMT 8 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 8 SAPA—Activists began nationwide mass protests on Wednesday to pressure the government to end violence amid last hour efforts to avert a breakdown in talks for a negotiated settlement.

Protests by African National Congress [ANC] members began on Wednesday with picket demonstrations by women in Johannesburg and Pretoria, only hours before an ANC deadline for government action to stem fighting.

Youth Leaguers prepared for a picket demonstration and a sit-in at the British Consulate in central Johannesburg and Pretoria and marches to police stations and sit-ins at National Party offices, said Mr Ben Sekonya, ANC Youth League secretary of the Campaigns Committee.

Targeted action has also been planned in the northern and eastern Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal Midlands but details are still sketchy.

Police reported eight people killed in the latest violence in the past 24 hours while the nation waited for an 11th hour meeting between ANC leader Nelson Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk to stave off a breakdown in the talks.

The death toll has climbed to 133 since May 1.

A British Embassy spokesman in Cape Town, Mr David Slinn, said the mission was aware of the ANC Youth League's plans but could not discuss how the embassy planned to deal with the situation.

Meanwhile, women protesters have occupied the basement of the Allied Building Society in the Johannesburg city centre. It was unclear how many people were taking part but an official of the Women's League said the sit-in would continue until Friday.

7 May Press Review on Violence, U.S. Sanctions *MB0705112091*

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

South Africa Not Getting 'Fair Treatment' From U.S.—Referring to the Gramm Amendment which requires the U.S. administration to block any South African application for IMF finance, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 3 May in its page 6 editorial says it "smacks of the kind of bully tactics that the U.S. has been applying for far too long." De Klerk has "turned this country upside down and inside out for the sake of a democratic new South Africa, yet the U.S. continues to talk of leverage, as if we are some puny banana republic that can be pushed around by the U.S." "The sanctions issue is going to be kicked around in U.S. domestic politics and it is not going to be easy for President Bush to get the anti-South Africa lobby off his back. But then the Yanks have always been cynical about this country, and because of congressional trade-offs, the influence of the Black caucus and vote catching, South Africa will not get the fair treatment it deserves, which is an end to all punitive measures."

THE STAR

Self-Defense Units Will Not Help Violence—"Things are becoming desperate in the townships, and self-defence units, as proposed, will not make the conditions any easier," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 May. "The same applies to Inkatha if it goes ahead with its threat to move in 100,000 fighting men if the ANC [African National Congress] does not meet its demand to end the violence within a week. Inkatha's call is mischievous in the extreme. The ANC by itself cannot stop the bloodshed any more than the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] can. All Inkatha will be doing is adding a new dimension to the violence. The militant rhetoric must be abandoned. Violence will never provide a solution to violence."

BUSINESS DAY

Call To Ban Private Armies—"If our leaders do not want us to end up as Africa's Lebanon—ravaged, ungovernable

and demarcated by regional warlords—then they must actively lead this country towards a different future," notes Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 7 May in a page 8 editorial. "The ANC is organising paramilitary self-defence units and Inkatha threatens to unleash 100,000 men in anti-ANC impis [regiments]. Both sides are already heavily armed, whatever their leaders say. The police say repeatedly that private armies will not be tolerated, but are powerless when confronted by large groups of men with knives, axes and pangas [large knives], let alone firearms. Private armies not only challenge the sovereignty of the state; if allowed to entrench themselves, they are the basis of anarchy."

SOWETAN

Using Violence as a Political Tool—Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 7 May in a page 6 editorial says Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi "was right to repudiate his official, Mr Musa Myeni," who told reporters on Sunday [5 May] that Inkatha was preparing to send 100,000 warriors to Soweto unless political violence stopped. "It seems it had not been discussed by the Inkatha Freedom Party's central committee. "The violence is not a political tool. It is a horrible disgrace and the sooner it is brought under control the better."

8 May Press on 9 May Deadline

MB0805110091

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Limiting Internal Security Act Welcomed—In its page 10 editorial, Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 8 May notes that "the tempering and control of arbitrary powers is always welcome in principle. It is doubly so when it concerns the Internal Security Act, the omnibus law which confers sweeping powers—including detention without trial—on politicians and policemen."

Details of a bill to amend the law, disclosed by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, "suggest that the long, dark night may be coming to an end". *THE STAR* concludes: "The Internal Security Act has always been inimical to freedom and the rule of law. The excision of its worst features is as welcome as it is overdue. So, too, is the pending removal of its clauses which made it a crime to propagate communism. There is quite enough crime about for the police to combat without adding 'ideological crime' to the list. Imprisonment for ideological belief belongs to South Africa's dark ages."

SOWETAN

Government Urged To Halt Violence—"Today is D-Day for the crucial negotiations process that is literally hanging by a thread," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 8 May. "The major prerequisite for the talks to continue is finding some way of ending the violence which has been ravishing our streets for many months and which right now has reached new peaks of savagery." The African National Congress [ANC] is calling

upon the government to use its "awesome powers" to halt the killing. The government, it says, cannot or will not use its powers to do so. The situation is complicated by cross accusations flying between the ANC and Inkatha. There can be no talks without peace—these issues have become interlinked. "The cycle is taking on a predictable but ominous route. The police are already being attacked. Soon the insanity will reach the cities. Is that what the Government wants? It cannot be. That will be the start of civil war. Not only must the talks be saved, the violence has to be stopped by every possible means at the Government's disposal. President de Klerk must now, once and for all, use the limited time he has left to restore peace. This is not the 11th hour any more. The midnight bell has struck and there is no time left for tricky business," the editorial concludes.

RAPPORT

ANC Stands To Lose Unless It Reaches Agreement With Government—"What is the actual reason for the ANC's [African National Congress] threats to break off negotiations with the government?" begins an editorial on page 10 of the Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 5 May. "Could it be that an organization such as the ANC does not really exist and that the struggle is actually taking place among groups of people with different objectives who are all jumping on the ANC bandwagon? Inside the ANC there are leaders who feel that an accord must be reached between the ANC and the government. However, there are also those radicals who do not believe in reaching a compromise. We also find the militant youth who have been attempting to keep the fires of the revolution burning for over a decade, often using methods that do not belong in civilized society. There are also the trade union leaders who have their own political aspirations and the South African Communist Party that has attempted to establish its Marxist heaven-on-earth, an attempt which has failed in every other country in the world. Compared to all the other groups the ANC stands to lose the most unless an accord is speedily reached between the ANC and the government."

Struggle Evident In ANC Ranks—"It is evident that the younger generation of leaders, who in difficult times have found themselves fighting for the struggle within South Africa while the older leaders found themselves in exile, are insisting on helping to determine the future of the ANC," notes a second RAPPORT editorial on the same page. If it develops into an open struggle between the young bulls and the old leaders then many of the older leaders will not be reelected. The ANC is trying to avoid this at all costs. In December the ANC only held a consultative conference without holding any elections. "At the moment the ANC leadership has no mandate from its supporters." It appears that Mr. Nelson Mandela is under severe strain, not only emotional strain as a result of the court case in which his wife is involved, but also pressure which exists when groups of people who do not belong together attempt to congregate under one banner. "The ANC is definitely not prepared for serious negotiations and wants to cover-up its embarrassment by issuing

an ultimatum to the government and refusing to attend the summit on violence. Hopefully, things will improve after its congress in June and the current break in communication with the government will not signal the end of negotiations, but a new beginning."

TRANSVALER

Present Phase Can Lead to Despair—In an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans of 2 May states: "The present political phase in the country, in which even the state president has warned of civil war, can lead to despair. Yet this is precisely the time for determination, and for moderates to remain calm in the midst of raging storms. The African National Congress-South African Communist Party and trade union alliance have grabbed onto the alarming violent situation in order to cast doubt on the government both here and overseas. The impression is being created that the government is no longer in control, and that it cannot, or will not, use its power to ensure order. That is the old game—fanning the fires and blaming others for the damage caused, and drawing rightwing reaction to fan the flames further." "What is needed at this critical stage is the strengthening of a moderate stance and the delicate handling of explosive situations."

ANC's Intentions Now Clear—"What many have suspected to be the African National Congress' intentions behind the creation of disorder and chaos were this week clearly spelled out in the United States by that arch-communist, Chris Hani," notes an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans of 3 May. "According to a report from Washington, the ANC's plans are more or less: to deliberately destabilize South Africa if the United States lifts sanctions; to use 'struggle', boycotts, mass protests, and any other means to achieve the same goals as sanctions. And to round off the threat, Mr. Hani says 'it is not in the ANC's interests that the country is stabilized.'" "It is interesting that Mr. Nelson Mandela has not yet repudiated the maverick Mr. Hani." "As the Hani destabilization plan is so classically revolutionary, Mr. Mandela might as well admit publicly that it is Joe Slovo and the other communists who are manipulating the ANC behind the scenes."

BEELD

Negotiation Process Continuing Despite Setbacks—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 3 May notes in a page 12 editorial: "President F. W. de Klerk said in parliament yesterday that the emphasis at present is on getting a multiparty conference under way. He also indicated that the conference could begin within weeks, even if the African National Congress is not ready. Of particular significance were the key decisions he announced, including the question of interim arrangements." "If the multiparty conference could achieve results by way of government measures, the issue of a new constitution ought to make even easier headway. The announcements yesterday by the state president thus indicate greater progress and expectations than many people believed

possible. This shows that the negotiation process is making headway, despite setbacks over which people too easily become alarmed."

De Klerk Still Holds Political High Ground—In a page 10 editorial, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 6 May declares: "We like the idea of a transitional cabinet made up of a broad spectrum of capable South Africans referred to last week by President F. W. de Klerk and which kicked up a considerable amount of dust this weekend. What is particularly significant is that such a cabinet would have to enjoy the blessing of a multiparty conference, as proposed by the president. In this way members of the cabinet would receive greater legitimacy and avoid the danger of the cooption label. It also differs totally from the poorly motivated demand by, among others, the African National Congress that an interim government be set up as soon as possible. Such a new government without a new constitution would be functioning in a constitutional vacuum." "The state president has come up with a very interesting proposal on the issue of a transitional government. He certainly continues to hold the political high ground."

* Mining Official Views Status of Coal Industry

91AF0959C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 15 Mar 91 pp 3-4,6

[Interview with Chairman of Collieries Committee Michael Hawarden by Elena Kyriacou; place and date not given]

[Text] Half of South Africa's coal exports are nowadays destined for the Far East, with the balance going to Europe and the Middle East. This is in contrast to a decade ago when only 22 percent of South Africa's coal exports were sold to the Far East, comments the chairman of the Collieries Committee of the Chamber of Mines, Michael Hawarden, who is also the executive chairman of Taviton Collieries and an executive director of JCI [Johannesburg Consolidated Investments].

What is the present state of the coal mining industry in South Africa?

Total sales in 1990 increased marginally (by 2.5 percent) over 1989 to 182.5 Mt, with an accompanying 9.7 percent increase in revenue to R [rands] 7.9-billion.

However, this growth must be seen against a background of cost escalations which, for the industry as a whole, probably approached the 1989 rate of 18 percent.

The industry is therefore experiencing a sustained reduction in profitability.

Whereas price increases on the local market can be expected to account for some domestic inflation, the same is not true of export prices; recently-completed price negotiations for the coming year look like having secured increases of about 3.5 percent in Europe and one percent in the Far East.

These increases may seem quite reasonable from the viewpoint of our major trading partners, who enjoy annual inflation rates of between two and five percent, but they

are clearly inadequate to cater for the escalations in cost faced by South African producers.

In 1975 South Africa rose from nowhere to surpass Poland as the world's third largest coal exporter in the period of about 10 years. How does South Africa rate today as a global exporter of coal?

World trade in coal is largely seaborne; in 1989 it amounted to some 323 Mt, almost equally divided between steam and coking coal.

South Africa is a minor coking coal exporter (4 Mtpa) but is currently the leading exporter of steam coal (44 Mt in 1990), together with Australia.

The latter, as well as the U.S., are also major coking coal exporters, with the result that their total coal exports substantially exceed those from South Africa.

What percentage of South African coal is exported, which countries are the main buyers and when is an unrestricted return to global markets anticipated?

Exports comprise only about 26 percent of total tons sold, but account for 47 percent of total revenue.

Of course one has to bear in mind that the costs of beneficiating and transporting coal for the export market are considerably higher than those incurred on the domestic market.

For reasons of economic security, specific customer data are not published, but in general it appears that about half of South Africa's coal exports are nowadays destined for the Far East, with the balance going to Europe and the Middle East.

This is in contrast to a decade ago when only 22 percent of South Africa's coal exports were sold to the Far East.

It is quite possible that if recent price trends persist, there will be a swing back towards European markets as South African producers attempt to limit the continuing erosion of their profitability.

It is difficult to say when our access to all coal markets will become "unrestricted," because much depends on the attitudes of individual governments.

Japan, for example, has already relaxed the control of South African coal imports; France may do so shortly, and the Scandinavians will probably not be far behind.

The U.S. might take a little longer to lift its embargo, although this will really only be of academic importance when it does.

What sort of cost pressure is being exerted on coal prices and to what extent will the so-called "political" discount of South African coal cease to be a factor now that South Africa is returning as an honorable member to the world community?

As I have indicated, the industry faces costs which are escalating at a much higher rate than those experienced by our customers.

If there ever was a justification or the "political discount"—which I question—there is certainly no room for it now.

On the contrary, South African producers are going to have to seek premiums for their coal if the long-term future of our export business is to be assured.

The buyers for their part are understandably reluctant to give up the discount they have enjoyed for some years now.

R316-million is being spent at the Richards Bay Coal Terminal (RBCT) to increase its throughput capacity from 44 Mtpa in 1989 to 53 Mtpa by 1994. Is the program going according to plan, what will its impact be and, with hindsight, is it still a viable project?

The expansion of the capacity of RBCT from 44 to 53 Mtpa by 1994 is well-advanced and will probably be completed ahead of schedule.

To the extent that existing mining operations can be extended to provide additional coal tonnages for export, the expansion of RBCT represents an opportunity for producers to benefit from a greater access to the world market.

Moreover, the expanded capacity of RBCT might make it possible for other existing, but hitherto non-exporting, producers to enter the market through the use of members' surplus entitlements.

So there is no doubt that the decision to expand RBCT throughput capacity to 53 Mtpa was the right one—even in the prevailing slack market.

But beyond 53 Mtpa is another matter.

It has been calculated that to render the Richards Bay Coal Terminal profitable, the price of South African steam coal will have to rise by more than 20 percent in the next three years to \$3.31 a ton. What is the present price per ton of South African steam coal and can that target be reached by 1994?

South African export steam coal is not a single product, but rather a spectrum of products of differing qualities and availability which are supplied to numerous buyers for widely varying prices.

The weighted average price obtained for all this coal in 1990 was about \$31 a ton FOB Richards Bay.

It is too early in the year to determine what the equivalent average price will be in 1991, but it will probably end up at around \$31.50 a ton.

At the rate, we will be lucky to reach a price of \$34 by 1994.

It is not quite correct to say that a price of \$38.31 a ton would have to be achieved by 1994 in order for the RBCT expansion to be profitable.

In my paper at the Brussels Coal Trans conference last October, I indicated that this was the sort of price that would be needed to justify a new greenfields mine, albeit

one in proximity to existing mining operations, to service the additional export entitlement that will become available.

Acknowledgement by producers that a price of \$38.31 a ton is unlikely to materialize by 1994 is demonstrated by the fact that not one of the new coal export projects announced over the last year is a new mine; all are additions to or extensions of existing operations.

My point—and concern—was that there is a limit to the additional productive capacity that can be developed in this way; and that bearing in mind, the depletion (and reducing life-expectancy) of many existing export mines, it may well prove impossible to achieve, let alone maintain, a level of 53 Mtpa through RBCT without the development of new mines within the next few years.

And these mines will require prices of around \$38.31 a ton to be viable.

Although the Durban coal export facility has been expanded, it still cannot deal with more than five million tons a year. What is the destiny of this facility?

My company is not a shareholder of the Durban Coal Terminal Company (DCTC), so I am not in a position to comment about its expansion or destiny.

What I can say, however, is that our experience as a Transvaal producer over the past few years has been that successive steep increases in rail and port tariffs have had the effect of eliminating first East London/Port Elizabeth, then Durban, and now Maputo as viable outlets for the export of all but the most specialized coal products.

This must certainly account for the fact that only 2.5 Mt moved out through Durban last year, most of it from Natal mines.

Maputo handled about 0.9 Mt in 1990, and would have performed better had the rail and other security been more encouraging; even then, off-mine charges have become prohibitive for the export of low quality steam coal through that port too.

What moves are being made to deregulate the coal industry and what impact will this deregulation have in the immediate medium and long terms?

As you are aware in August last year the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs requested the statutory Coal Advisory Committee to review the existing coal export control system.

After due consideration, the committee concluded that no further advantage would be derived from the continued regulation of coal exports; and earlier this year it submitted its recommendations that remaining government controls be removed.

Prior to this development, several aspects of regulation of the domestic coal industry had already been abandoned, commencing with the abolition of domestic price control in 1987, followed by the relaxation of wholesale trading permits and culminating in the compulsory disbanding of the Transvaal Coal Owner's Association in 1989.

Finally, from the end of March 1991, the voluntary embargo on the sale of Transvaal coal into Natal is to be lifted.

Commodity regulation is a characteristic of a centrally-planned economy.

It has the effect, if not the intention, of promoting and nurturing mediocrity at the expense of excellence.

There is no place for it in a market-oriented economy and I welcome its passing in my industry.

Fortunately entrepreneurial spirit has survived the era of governmental control in the coal industry and I do not expect there to be a marked impact on domestic or export business following total deregulation.

Power station development in South Africa has been frozen for several years and some stations have been closed altogether. Will this release more steam coal for export?

According to Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], no new power stations will be announced before the end of the century, although some of the newly commissioned stations (Matimba, Kendal, Majuba) might be expanded to their full capacity.

Since Eskom's consumption accounts for about 46 of total sales, this lack of growth will have a dampening effect on the industry's fortunes.

Most of the stations whose closures were announced during the last year were linked to collieries with limited remaining reserves, often of coal unsuited to beneficiation to export grade; so it is unlikely that the closures will result in a significant increase in tonnage available for export.

Coking and metallurgical coal used to make iron and steel is said to be in short supply. Is this so, what impact is this having on prices and what new coking coal mines are being opened besides the Tshikondeni mine in Venda?

It is true that domestic reserves of coking quality coal are extremely limited, to the extent that Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] even resorted to the importation of some of its requirements during 1990.

However, Iscor—and the metallurgical industry as a whole—is investing heavily in new steelmaking technologies which can tolerate coal qualities that are more readily available locally.

Nevertheless, this is one sector in which there is some growth in both demand and prices, although regrettably, it seems unlikely that many suitable coal deposits remain to be identified that could be developed to meet the demand.

What involvement is South Africa seeking in the coal mining fields in southern Africa and what are the chances of new regional mines opening in surrounding countries?

Although considerable scope exists for South African companies to be involved in the development of the coal reserves of neighboring countries, their public participation in mining operations could still be a politically sensitive issue.

Existing operations in Zimbabwe (Wankie, 4.7 Mtpa), Botswana (Morupule, 0.7 Mtpa) and Swaziland (Emaswati, 0.2 Mtpa) all have varying degrees of South African participation, but the new Sengwa Colliery in Zimbabwe (Rio Tinto) and the Maloma project in Swaziland (Carbonex, a Danish group) have no South African involvement.

A multinational consortium of European, Brazilian and South African interests was formed last year to investigate the feasibility of resuscitating mining operations in the Moatize coalfield of Mozambique's Tete province.

Important coal reserves there have potential for the production of both coking and export quality material; but their exploitation will depend on the cessation of civil warfare in the region and the availability of international finance for the massive infrastructural development associated therewith.

Are there any other issues you would like to raise?

If the South African coal industry is to prosper, a less adversarial relationship between management and trade unions is imperative.

We have seen how damaging this can be to an industry's fortunes in other parts of the world.

Strikes, go slows, and the undermining of the supervisor's authority are not conducive to the increased productivity we need to retain and hopefully increase our market share.

There is, unfortunately, a very slow realization dawning that a worker's job in the South African economy today is very precious and should not lightly be put on the line.

My hope is that that realization will sink in much more quickly now.

Angola**Council of Ministers Approves Peace Documents**

MB0705084091 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network*
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 May 91

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers which held its second ordinary session in Luanda yesterday has approved the documents on the peace agreements between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. [passage omitted] The Council of Ministers was also briefed on the country's political and military situation, particularly in Moxico Province, where UNITA is obstinately trying to occupy Luena.

Luanda: RSA Troops Fighting Alongside UNITA

MB0705090091 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network*
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops estimated at about 10 battalions continue to shell Luena City, the capital of Moxico Province. UNITA troops and vehicles carrying war materiel have been observed moving toward the city. White people identified as South African military officers are integrated in UNITA's artillery battalions. It will be recalled that a South African newspaper, THE WEEKLY MAIL, has already revealed the involvement of the Pretoria government in military actions inside Angola. UNITA's large-scale action [words indistinct] has already caused important material loss and the death of many people.

MPLA Secret Police Reportedly Execute Neto

MB0305115991 (Clandestine) *Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0500 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Dr. Africano Neto has been executed by MPLA-PT's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] secret police. Our Luanda correspondent quotes unofficial reports as saying that Dr. Africano Neto is missing. The source revealed that Dr. Africano Neto was abducted by Minse-DISA [Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola], the MPLA-PT's secret police, from his residence in Luanda, and executed a few days afterward.

Little is known about the reasons behind Minse-DISA's execution of Dr. Africano Neto, since the marxist Luanda regime prevents people and international humanitarian organizations from learning the truth about the secret police's dreadful dungeons.

Meanwhile, Dr. Borges, a Cape Verdean who lived in Luanda for a long time, but left the country for political reasons to settle in Ivory Coast, said in March that Dr. Africano Neto was continually persecuted in view of his support for national cadres neglected by the MPLA-PT. Dr. Africano Neto was a staunch opponent of the Cuban presence in Angola.

*** Opposition, Savimbi Prepare Election Campaigns**

91AF0997A *Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese*
19 Apr 91 p 26

[Article by Lina Pacheco Pereira]

[Text] The irreversibility of a cease-fire agreement in Angola has opened new prospects for political activity, even before the legalization of political parties. Although the electoral timetable has not yet been announced, and hence it is not known whether the presidential or legislative elections will take place first, the staffs of the political organizations have already begun planning for the election of the president of the Republic.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Jonas Savimbi, and Joaquim Pinto de Andrade are considered certain to be in the race; and Holden Roberto may also have a place at the finish line. Each one is vying for support and distinction.

Of the candidates on the move only one is discernible outside the party context, even though the legislation approved by the People's Assembly does not allow leaders of political organizations to be candidates. He is Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, head of the Angolan Civic Association [ACA]. In order to ensure the suprapartisan nature of this candidacy, the ACA decided to maintain its status as a civic association, and is not attempting to become legalized as a political party. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has also begun its activity with a view toward the coming elections, as a result of the change to a multiparty system. Its congress will take place from 24 to 27 April in Luanda and, according to inside sources, the commitment of cadres sent to the negotiations in Estoril will not be an obstacle. Some cadres may even have to leave the party, specifically, those in the military sector; because the People's Assembly approved of the armed forces' independence from political organizations. MPLA sources also admit Jose Eduardo dos Santos's departure from the party, to allow for his candidacy in the presidential elections. The collage of posters of the Angolan president on walls in Luanda seems to be only a first step in the promotion of his image, with a view toward his candidacy. "Jose Eduardo President, Forward Angola," and "Peace and Democracy, Justice and Social Progress," are the slogans contained on the posters, with an orange background, containing no reference to the MPLA.

Meanwhile, for the near future there are plans to launch a weekly publication, to be called O LIBERAL, which will be more open than the only one to date, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, whose editorials sometimes reflect considerably more radical positions than those assumed by the government. The new paper is scheduled to have as its director Vitor Silva, currently editor in chief of JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

Savimbi Wants Television

While the negotiations for the cease-fire are taking place in Estoril, Savimbi already has several American advisers

and one South African working full-time on the programming of his election campaign, and the "laundering" of his image.

Angolan sources maintain that the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader intends to return to civilian life, depicting himself to Angolans as a party leader "forced" into military tasks (and war crimes, claim his foes) in the battle against the MPLA and the "foreign enemy." The election of Alicerces Mango to the position of UNITA's secretary general at the movement's last congress resulted from the need to release Savimbi from his party work, enabling him to devote his time to preparing for the candidacy.

After the signing of the cease-fire, UNITA intends to put a television station into operation, at least in Luanda, to put an end to the effects of a nationalized television under the control of the MPLA leaders. To serve its purpose, Savimbi's party will have to rely on American and South African support, albeit unofficial in nature.

The FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] is also seeking American assistance to become reinstated. The trip paid two weeks ago to Washington by Holden Roberto is associated with this goal. Dissociated from the war scenario, the FNLA will have to show up with an organization that has "clean hands," constituting a political alternative to the warring factions. Holden Roberto may receive considerable backing from the Angolan community settled in Zaire (over half a million people, many with business connections). And he may command respect as head of the Baptist Church, a position that he retains although residing in Paris.

* Political Parties View Peace Negotiations

* Parties Listed

91AF0957A Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
4 Apr 91 p 11

[Text] Luanda awaits with great expectation the seventh round of negotiations to end hostilities in Angola. Hopes are high in all quarters that peace will lead to happiness and let this country find its own way to a future unlike that of most African nations. Angolans hope they can take advantage of their country's incalculable natural wealth.

The Catholic Church and its key representatives played the pivotal role in creating a different atmosphere here. Some days ago, D. Nascimento, cardinal of Luanda, said: "I hope my brothers do what it is within their power to do—that the old, the young, women, and children can give what in Angola we call a 'kandandu' (embrace)."

Peace has never been so near. Luanda seems seriously committed to success in this round, and the government sent a delegation of senior officials to the talks. Even more significant is the about-face it has done in recent weeks by introducing multiparty politics and constitutionally guaranteeing citizens' rights and freedoms. This put an end to the monopoly on power of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

In the longest-ever session of the People's Assembly (the Angolan parliament), some 300 deputies approved a new constitution. An article naming the MPLA as the leading force in society was left out while a package of complementary legislation permitting multiparty democracy was left in. Also approved was a law on political parties with a one-year moratorium for Angolans living abroad to return and become candidates for leadership positions in the parties. This was a further step towards facilitating the peace process, according to Lopo de Nascimento, who wrote this proposal. Nascimento headed the government delegation that met with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Also in the law is a passage aimed at protecting national unity. It requires parties to be represented in at least 14 of the country's 18 provinces in order to discourage regionalization or tribalization of the democratic foundation.

The law on nationalities also calls on Angolans to unite. It offers the right of citizenship to anyone born in Angola who, for whatever reason, may have chosen another nationality. Proof that the multiparty system is already a reality is the large number of parties organized and registered even prior to ratification of the law.

At least ten groups have staked claims to a place on the Angolan political scene without counting the three movements that fought for independence and signed the Alvor accords. The latter are the MPLA, UNITA, and the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola]. The newer groups include: the Popular Alliance Party (PAP) of Campos Neto; the Angolan Democratic Party (PDA) of Alberto Neto; the Social Democratic Party (PSDA) of Gaspar Lima (an offshoot of Musa [expansion not given], the group founded by Moises Lina, who is currently jailed in Luanda); the Democratic Renovation Party (PRD) of Luis dos Passos and de Bagge (two individuals who spent 11 years hiding in the bush after the failed coup attempt of Nito Alves); the Angolan Democratic Forum (FDA) of UNITA dissident Jorge Chikoti; the Movement for the Defense of Angolan Interests (MDIA) of Jean Pierre Mbala; the Democratic Alliance of Angola (ADA) of Simba da Costa; and the Front for Democracy (FPD) of Nelson Pestana ("Bonavena"), Ingles Pinto, and Filomeno Vieira Lopes, which unites some elements of Joaquim Pinto de Andrade's Angolan Civic Association (ACA).

Other parties are about to be formed. Most of these are in Portugal although others are scattered rather widely about the world. Among these groups are: the Broad Movement for Democracy (MAPA) of Francisco Viana; Unangola of Francisco Franco de Sosa; MUDAR (Angolan Democratic Unity Movement for Reconstruction); and Vofangola (the U.S.-based Voice of Angola) of Lomby Zuendoki.

All these parties want a say on the question of elections, and there is general agreement that polling should take place within 18 to 24 months. Nonetheless, the matter of elections looms as one of the sticking points in negotiations between the government and UNITA. The newer parties are hoping for a grace period. This would afford them the time and freedom of action necessary to gather the 3,000 signatures required for official registration. In

any event, authorities have closed their eyes even when certain groups have gone so far as to stage events in Luanda. This was the case when Democratic Forum held a press conference in a capital hotel.

War at the Doorway to Peace

The Movement for Immediate Peace (MPPI), a group formed in Luanda, is demanding the transfer of the peace talks between the government and UNITA to the Angolan capital. It wants the talks broadcast live on radio and television. MPPI put its proposals in letters to Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi because, it claims, "Angolans are tired of wars and violent speeches."

Most of the parties regard the matter of how to run the country during the transition as a problem. Some are already demanding an interim voice in national affairs. The FPD is calling for a Council of National Reconciliation with representatives of the major political groupings. In anticipation of such demands, Luanda has created the Council of the Republic, a presidential advisory group. It could include representatives of various political and social tendencies within Angola, and the possibility of a seat for UNITA once a cease-fire is signed has not been foreclosed.

However, on the eve of peace talks the shooting has intensified. News accounts attribute a series of military actions to UNITA. These include: last week's attack on Nzeto (formerly Ambrizete); action by Savimbi's men in the Sao Joao district of the city of Huambo on the first; and the destruction of more than ten highway bridges. In the Luango area of the municipality of Soya, Zaire Province, an oil pipeline belonging to Fina Petroleum was destroyed. A Red Cross International plane ferrying war casualties came under missile attack while flying from Luena to Cuito. The incident, which occurred during an overflight of the central plateau region, caused no further casualties.

Social Unrest

The destruction of highway bridges has complicated movements by United Nations convoys. Trucks leaving Lubango for Caconda last Wednesday have had to lay over in Vila Branca next to the same bridge whose destruction by UNITA caused the government to suspend the aid program last 21 December.

In Luanda social unrest prevails as conditions deteriorate following devaluation of the currency. A series of strikes is under way. They include a walkout by intermediate school teachers and the threat of similar action by doctors at the capital's main hospital. Angolan employees of foreign companies are also threatening to stop work.

Despite all this, hopes are high for the success of this sixth round [as published. President Eduardo dos Santos leaves today for Europe with planned stops in the city of Faro where he expects to meet with Portuguese leaders. Dos Santos said he has no plans for a stopover in Lisbon and does not wish to interfere in the conversations which, in his view, still have a ways to go.

* MUDAR President Speaks

91AF0957B Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
4 Apr 91 p 11

[Text] If it is up to the warmakers to make peace, the Angolan Democratic Unity Movement for Reconstruction (MUDAR) believes this truth should have a bearing on the signing of a peace agreement. MUDAR has called on the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to hold a symbolic signing before members of the [Catholic] Church-sponsored democratic opposition as well as other leaders and groups that help mold opinion in Angola. The purpose of these witnesses would be to make the belligerents keenly aware of their moral and historical obligation to the country as a whole. The conflict between MPLA and UNITA affected, damaged, or changed the fate of millions of Angolans. To us the process of democratization appears to badly flawed from the outset. It is the result of a unilateral decision by the government of the People's Republic of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA. As both player and referee, the government created a conflict of interests that runs counter to the democratic process. Those fostering democratization ought to be the many leaders who did not support the official ideology and who disapproved of one-party rule. It is through their participation that the majority of Angolans could identify with the effort and pledge themselves to its success. The best guarantee of peace and democracy will be the political commitment of the Angolan people as they unite to share responsibilities in pursuit of a common future.

Manuel dos Santos Lima President of MUDAR

* MUDAR's Philosophy

91AF0957C Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
7 Apr 91 p 10

[Text] "Something else is needed, and we want to be that something else," Manuel Lima said in Coimbra the day before yesterday. This former immigrant to Canada and France believes the Angolan Democratic Unity Movement for Reconstruction (MUDAR) can be an alternative to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. Lima, who said he belonged to MPLA from 1961 to 1963, said: "Neither is any good. Something else is needed, and we want to be that something else."

He added: "Angola's viability is marginal. It is one of 27 African nations on the list of the world's poorest countries." Most of Angola has fallen victim to desertification, he pointed out, and war has forced most of the population to seek refuge in major urban centers. The rate of illiteracy is 95 percent, and a child dies every four minutes from hunger or lack of medical care.

Lima acknowledged 25 April as the day the Portuguese won their freedom, but he said the date also marks the beginning of dictatorships. He called the policy of democratic Portugal towards Africa "incoherent in its support of totalitarian regimes."

As an already a declared presidential candidate, Lima charged that the MPLA "seeks to guarantee for itself the leadership role in the democratization process." He said the ruling party is pursuing a three-front strategy of: "beating the opposition in a race against time; returning key people to their areas of origin to polish the party's image; and creating parties of a similar political stripe." In Lima's view, UNITA has "committed the same excesses as the MPLA." It also supports other parties which for the most part are simply "political extensions of the war."

According to its leaders, MUDAR is relatively strong inside Angola, and its message will reach the grassroots. "In Africa you wait for weddings, baptisms, and funerals, then suddenly the word gets out." Meanwhile, MUDAR leaders have called for a conference with other opposition groups outside the country to discuss "Angolaness." One goal for such a meeting would be "to get the Angolan government to take part in a broad national debate on reconciliation and reconstruction in order to guarantee and preserve peace and democracy."

* FNLA Leadership Comments

91AF0957D Lisbon *PUBLICO* in Portuguese
4 Apr 91 p 11

[Text] Given the higher interests of the Angolan people, the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] acknowledges the special significance of the signing of a cease-fire between the two warring sides.

The immediate cessation of hostilities has been a continuing concern of its historical leader, Chairman Holden Robeto. The people must be bought back from the abyss where they languished during the long, inhuman, and fratricidal war. Then, in peace and security, they may freely choose their legitimate representatives by means of the vote.

The FNLA is conscious of its responsibilities to the country. It will do all it can to achieve the broadest possible union in support of projects and programs which reflect the aspirations of Angolans and to which Angolans can contribute.

However, before anything can be done for our martyred country, weapons must be set aside in favor of the path of sincere negotiation. Military forces must retire as quickly as possible to their barracks under the control of a multinational United Nations force.

Inocencio de Sousa, Member FNLA Executive Committee

* FDA's Domingos

91AF0957E Lisbon *PUBLICO* in Portuguese
4 Apr 91 p 11

[Text] As members of the Angolan Democratic Forum [FDA], we demand that the warring sides of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] conduct themselves in good faith during this

round of talks. This time they must set aside their respective interests and ambitions and succeed at last in the signing of a cease-fire.

The process of national democratization cannot be reversed, and we warn the warring sides that there is no longer any justification whatsoever for continued hostilities.

The basic principles for creation of a single army must also emerge from this round. No country can have two armies, and we think Savimbi must understand this.

We believe all political forces should be consulted about the setting of election dates because finding a solution to this problem is a matter of interest to the Angolan people as a whole.

Nzuzi Domingos, Member FDA Coordinating Council
(Group headed by young UNITA dissidents)

* ACA Holds Meeting

91AF0957F Lisbon *PUBLICO* in Portuguese
7 Apr 91 p 10

[Excerpt] The second general assembly of the Angolan Civic Association [ACA] continues its deliberations in the capital today. This meeting began yesterday with debate on a report of the group's activities and accounts. ACA members also voted yesterday to reelect the leadership team headed by Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, ACA's incumbent chairman. This afternoon the assembly will debate internal rules and take up several motions concerning ACA strategy, among them a move to prevent leaders of partisan political groups from holding top posts in ACA. Some ACA members such as the writer Nelson Pestana ("Bonavena") recently formed the Front for Democracy (FPD) and are awaiting its legalization. A member of this group told *PUBLICO* those involved do not oppose the motion "since it rightly seeks to assure the organization's independence."

The meeting has attracted some 60 participants, about half of them signers of the association's founding charter on 25 January 1990. Pinto de Andrade circulated a letter to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos explaining why the ACA leader did not join the Council of the Republic, an advisory body recently set up by the Angolan president. "The Council of the Republic fails to represent our country's various political and social forces in an adequate and equitable manner," Pinto de Andrade wrote.

As an alternative, the ACA leader proposed creation of a more representative body with constitutional and legislative powers. "In this way," he went on, "the nation as a whole takes part in the transition. All political and social forces become involved and assume responsibilities. No one can take sole credit for success, and no one can complain about being ignored as a result of the measures that are adopted."

Those invited to join the Council of the Republic include independent political figures as well as leaders with ties to the religious hierarchy, cultural groups, and mass movements linked to the ruling party. Pinto de Andrade turned

down the invitation from dos Santos in his own name and as head of ACA. Others following suit are Guerra Marques, rector of the University of Angola, Joao Vieira Lopes, and Alcantara Monteiro. [passage omitted]

* Poll: Angola Priority Issue for Portuguese

91AF0916A Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese
28 Mar 91 p 11

[Article by Jose Teles: "Angola Interests Portuguese More than Upcoming Elections Do"; first paragraph is SEMANARIO introduction]

[Text] What good thing could happen to the Portuguese? Cavaco or Sampaio is an issue that leaves them almost indifferent. What about the Ford project? Or victory by the Sporting club over the "big" Italian team? None of that. Most of them would be much happier if Angola were living in freedom.

We drew up a list of four major events that are a possibility in 1991—four "joyful happenings" likely to warm the hearts of the Portuguese. And this week the Norma organization telephoned 150 Lisbon residents and an equal number of Porto residents to ask them which of these four events would give them "the most satisfaction":

1. "A good result by your favorite political party in the upcoming elections."
2. "Peace and democracy in Angola."
3. "New foreign investment in Portugal."
4. "Victory by a Portuguese club—Sporting—in a European soccer cup competition."

The Portuguese responded overwhelmingly that "the best thing in the world" would be the happiness of the Angolans. For our own part, anything would be all right: Cavaco or Sampaio (or even Freitas or Cunhal); almost nobody is expecting surprises of an exciting nature. In Lisbon, that is even the general inference: the elections in October are the thing that worries or excites people the least. Only 6 percent of those polled feel that victory by their "preferred political party" would be of great importance. There are 10 times as many "votes" for peace and democracy in Angola: 66 percent of those polled—an express and two-thirds majority that rises to 74.5 percent among those in the 35-54 age group (that is, those who experienced the tragedies of the war and decolonization most closely). Three out of four middle-aged Portuguese place a solution to the Angolan conflict ahead of everything else. This is more true of the women than of the men, as is visible and manifest in the poll results. In any case, the joy of the Portuguese on the day that the "Luanda Wall" falls will encompass North and South, men and women, and young and old. Angola of our contentment, if only...

Soccer takes second place in Lisbon and comes in last in Porto. And that is understandable: on the day when the question was asked, Porto was still suffering the disappointment of the Porto soccer team's elimination. It is noteworthy that the poll did not come across any women in Lisbon for whom a victory by the Sporting team over Inter

Milan in the final would bring "the greatest satisfaction." And in both Lisbon and Porto, the women preferred Angola by an overwhelming majority. Politics, investment, and soccer follow far behind and in that order. For Lisbon's men, on the other hand, the second priority would in fact be soccer, with politics taking last place.

The political parties are facing a lot of work between now and October if they expect to persuade the citizens that "everything depends" on the election results. Stability—as the PSD [Social Democratic Party] has reason to complain—has perverse effects like that: very few people attach any crucial importance to the elections. Angola—whose fate is exclusively up to the Angolans and which we can help only with our good will—is what counts. Cavaco Silva is probably hoping that the good will shown in connection with that process by Durao Barroso on behalf of the Portuguese Government will wind up having an effect on the elections. And Sampaio will be able to count on the popularity achieved by Joao Soares during the latter's various missions to Jamba and Luanda. With peace and democracy under way in Angola, many politicians will turn up to take credit for having played a decisive role—we can bet on that. It will be a campaign theme in Portugal—we are sure of it. We intend to contribute to the debate at the appropriate time by conducting a new poll on the question of which Portuguese politician did the most to help Angola find the path to pluralistic democracy.

Technical Data

Universe: individuals over 18 years of age residing in the cities of Lisbon and Porto in homes with telephones. Sample: proportional at the individual level using the quota method, the control variables being sex, age, and occupation. Sampling: based on the telephone directory with random selection. Interviews: by telephone, using a structured questionnaire. Fieldwork: interviews conducted on 24 March 1991. Responsible institute: the poll was conducted by Norma, Inc., the Portuguese member of Gallup International.

* Six Companies To Operate Luanda Harbor

* Efficiency To Improve

91AF0877A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 16 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by Jorge Airoso]

[Text] A country like ours, which for years has experienced very low production levels, many of the factory units being shut down for various reasons, is certainly to be irremediably condemned to the unfortunate position of importer. Under these circumstances the ports play a unique role, for this is where the necessary products, good or bad, reach the various consignees. Thus the ports constitute the lungs of the Angolan nation, which clearly indicates that a good segment of the population is dependent upon the good or bad operation of the harbor activity. This, as is surmised,

clearly reflects all the anomalies which may occur, regardless of the original causes. Therefore, if those lungs function inefficiently, one can expect that there will be a general state of asphyxiation....

The Luanda harbor has been a matter of discussion on more than one occasion. However, since it is a highly important center of activity on the one hand and since, on the other, important changes have recently been made, we are now taking this opportunity to discuss it anew.

Feliciano Jose Pedrosa is the general manager of the Luanda harbor. We met with him on a sunny morning after his return from the old continent, and the result was the signing of a bilateral accord with the Autonomous Port of Barcelona [PAB] (Spain) centered, particularly, around the sphere of professional training and technical assistance. With regard to Portugal, he said that "we shall forward our list of requirements to the Port of Leixoes to possibly draw up another accord."

The helmsman of the Luanda harbor, having been involved in port life for a long time and having initiated his career at the port of Lobito in 1966, serving first as cargo checker, then cargo inspector, chief wharf inspector, and director of operations, stated that "in order to make our efforts more profitable, in keeping with ministerial guidelines, we have recently drawn up other accords of five-year duration with Angolan firms; these accords are now awaiting the approval of Paulo Kassoma, minister of transport and communications. This being the case, the new work methodology will begin in May."

In this regard, the port of Luanda was divided into six separate areas, indicating that the intention is to decentralize the tasks to be carried out. Thus, the general cargo terminal No. 1, with 29,367 square meters of area, accommodating 750 workers, was assigned to ANGONAVE [Angolan Shipyards]; the coastal-shipping terminal is to be exploited jointly by CABOTANG [Angolan Coastal Shipping] and SECIL MARITIMA [expansion not given], occupying an area of 17,492 square meters and accommodating 413 workers; and general cargo terminal No. 2, with 126,000 square meters of area and 611 workers, being assigned to UNICARGAS [expansion not given]. The dry grain (cereals) terminal, with 432 workers and 21,837 square meters of area, was handed over in turn to SECIL MARITIMA. As for the two XX container terminals, they are to become the joint responsibility of ANGONAVE and INTERTRANSIT [expansion not given]. Container terminal No. 1 has 224 workers and 120,000 square meters of area, while No. 2 has 229 workers and 103,722 square meters of area.

With regard to the methods of settling wage rates and other fees, in addition to determining the nature of the work force, Feliciano Pedrosa said that one of the clauses of the accords in question stipulates that the concessionaires may not fire any worker, procure any equipment, or do any work without the express authorization of the port authority. In this respect, the port is to play only a supervisory and administrative role. Concerning the manner in which the accords were drawn up, Feliciano

Pedrosa said that there are two types of rates: fixed and variable. Thus, the terminal operators will receive a fixed percentage for the work performed—namely 90 percent—the remaining 10 percent going to the administration. In addition, the companies under contract are to pay the employees' wages. With regard to the standard fees, he agreed that the concessionaires will pay a monthly fee of 20 new kwanzas for each square meter of paved area: 10 new kwanzas for hard surface and 5 new kwanzas for each square meter of unpaved area. He said that it is up to the administration to set the priorities involved in docking the various vessels. "We believe that we have found a way to rid ourselves of the bureaucratic red tape which heretofore resulted in inefficient management."

In speaking of production, Feliciano Pedrosa was quick to say that "we have made definite progress." He said that in 1985 we handled 942,100 tons of merchandise. In 1986, a total of 821,700. In 1987, a total of 786,300. In 1988, a total of 870,400. In 1989, a total of 1,102,200 tons and last year, a total of 1,124,000. It should be noted, meanwhile, that each container weighs approximately 13 tons. In short, these figures illustrate, or viewed from another angle, corroborate the fact that the sums spent in imports, if rationally employed, would be more than sufficient to rehabilitate our industrial park, or at least its principal industrial components....

According to our interlocutor, the port of Luanda, which has the mooring capability of simultaneously handling seven coastal vessels and 13 long-range ships, now has 3,726 workers. "However, when I arrived here in 1985, there were no more than 5,000 persons employed. You will perhaps ask how it was possible to increase productivity with a gradual reduction in the work force. I shall explain. Currently, with the exception of one or two products, nearly everything is shipped in containers. This forced us to mechanize certain areas. In any case, it should be added that the surplus work force now comes to about 1,000.

"It is obvious," Feliciano Pedrosa continued, "that since most of the merchandise is transported in containers, it follows that there is a provision for incentives as well as improvement in the social conditions. However, the operative situation has been somewhat relieved since May of last year. Moreover, we have substantially reduced the time involved in awaiting the arrival or departure of the ships." Therein lies the automation-reduction binomial of the work force....

On the subject of investments, Pedrosa asserted that 12 port cranes were (theoretically) acquired from ESTALNAVE [expansion not given] (Lobito); and that, furthermore, the machine shop and mooring quays were expanded. Moreover, the nurseries for children under five years of age are now in the final stage of completion. Finally, the medical facility—to which the direct family members of the workers also have access—is functioning with the assistance of 14 individuals, a combination of doctors and paramedics.

With regard to future prospects, it should be pointed out that the Luanda corridor is supported by the World Bank.

In view of this, economic feasibility studies were made last month by World Bank experts who assisted us in drawing up master plans for the port as a whole. This is expected to result in a basic investment "which is badly needed, principally with regard to coastal shipping."

The morning finally drew to a close. We believe, meanwhile, that the work would have been fruitless if we had not broached the subject of finances. As stated in slang terms, Feliciano Pedrosa handed the ball to Bento Kifuma, director of administration and finance, who began by elucidating that the annual income is fluctuating around 1.5 billion. With regard to exploitation costs, he asserted, for example, that last year the budget was set at 560,680,000 new kwanzas, whereas in 1985 it was set at 779,885,000 new kwanzas.

"Our taxes are paid on a current basis and we are prompt in forwarding the proper sums to the OGE [General State Budget], since, as we know, all state firms—unless insolvent—give the state 50 percent of the profits obtained. The other 50 percent is divided between the company social fund (5 percent) and the restoration or maintenance of the existing fixed equipment (45 percent)," Bento Kifuma confided.

* Port Police Fight Crime

91AF0877B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 16 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by Jorge Airosa]

[Text] Since 24 November 1989 the port of Luanda has had a Police Unit [UPP] which, it goes without saying, has been established there for the purpose of combating crimes most likely to occur in that work center: robbery, embezzlement, and theft. The membership is a mixture, let us say, of state employees, criminal investigative personnel, court instructional personnel, people engaged in economic activities, crime laboratory personnel, operator registration, etc.

As is generally known, there is a special court whose function is to try criminals involved in port activities of a criminal nature. To learn more about the progress of this police sector, we contacted an informed source who disclosed that this year alone more than 300 criminal cases were tried, not counting the dismantling of three major networks involved in the smuggling of merchandise.

In 1990 eight containers were discovered near the port facilities: five completely full and three partially full of merchandise. Of the five which were recovered intact, one contained whiskey and another was transporting various materials (construction, electrical, and household items); its destination was Panga-Panga. The third contained a type of noodles, the fourth Pepsi-Cola, and the fifth bales of some sort. Of the three which had been broken into, one was carrying wheat flour, another fabric, and the third, appliances and video tapes. The third had been destined for Angoy Francas.

This year, in addition to other cases, the port authorities located and discovered two more containers (in the

vicinity of the port). One contained miscellaneous food-stuff and the other, office equipment belonging to ANG-ONAVE [Angolan Shipyards].

Thus everything leads us to believe that these acts are the work of organized gangs. In fact, the containers in question often involve items of considerable value, presumably known to the criminals. To these must be added a heavy Volvo truck, found in the district of Cazenga, license plate AAN-36-34, carrying 169 bags of sugar.

"Despite the fact that the conditions are not very favorable, we have tried to do our best. It should be noted that in 1989 a total of 656 cases were reported. As can be seen, this represents a significant reduction," said our source.

"The UPP operates with only one vehicle. There are no telephones installed. There are no Walkie-Talkies. In fact, under these precarious conditions, it is almost impossible to get by.

"Let us say, for example, that an individual discovers some anomaly somewhere in our port facilities. In order to make his suspicion known, he must contact the UPP."

With regard to clandestine networks, our source said that any such networks must be subject to observation by inspectors, loyal warehouse employees, customs officials, dispatchers, machinists, etc. "This, in view of the fact that loaded vehicles must leave the harbor through a single gate. The driver must possess proper documentation."

It is not up to the police officers to keep an eye on these cases; rather, it is the job of the customs officials. However, the police officers are responsible for maintaining order and the physical safety of the installations. To corroborate the lack of funds for carrying out the UPP's work, the source stressed that in 1990 there were 161 court cases pending, not to mention an additional 50 cases involving other organizations.

With regard to the current year, about 70 crimes have already been discovered.

* Food Distribution to Maputo Remains Erratic

* GOAM Report

91AF0898A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
22 Mar 91 p 2

[Text] Difficulties in the implementation of the food distribution plan designed to provide staples to the people worsened significantly this past year in Maputo. This situation, which still prevails, has resulted essentially in a shortage of certain products—namely, rice, cornmeal, and flour, thus making it difficult to arrive at an adequate distribution plan.

This turn of events, further aggravated by constant outages in the supply of electric power to industrial plants engaged in processing those products, particularly corn, is reported on the balance sheet of the activities being carried on by the Office for the Organization of Supplies for Maputo

City (GOAM); this situation prevailed all last year and during the first quarter of the current year, having been presented yesterday at a seminar given by the Coordinating Council [CC] of that institution.

The document presented and discussed by the participants in that seminar which is scheduled to end next Tuesday, stressed that because of that situation, which is further exacerbated by breakdowns in the machinery of some of the industrial plants involved, it was possible to carry out only about 76 percent of the plan for distributing food to the people.

The report further states that, except for the distribution of corn, where the plan called for 12,000 tons to be handled annually, 21,000 tons were actually processed, or 182.5 percent of the original amount. According to the same document, this overachievement is due to the fact that there were interruptions in the cornmeal stock—breakdowns in the machinery of the Matola Industrial Company flour mill, as well as electric-power outages—which made it necessary to use corn flakes as a cereal in place of cornmeal.

Another factor which contributed to the distribution of that cereal at the levels indicated and in accordance with the same report, was the sale of white corn obtained by the Maputo City Supply Company in the central area of the country and sold on a free-market basis, essentially benefiting the people covered by the new supply system.

The same did not hold true with regard to cornmeal and wheat flour whose distribution was deficient due to the reasons already mentioned. With regard to rice, a product which did not have very serious distribution problems in the first six months of last year, it began to encounter difficulties in the second six-month period, and this is reflected in a substantial reduction in the supply of that product to the city. The report reveals that about 26,000 tons of rice were distributed compared with the more than 32,000 tons which were anticipated.

Moreover, the difficulties or lack of supply of that cereal in Maputo was more serious in the months of November and December of last year, as well as in the current month in which no distributions were made due to the late arrival of the ships transporting rice to be sold to the people involved in the rationing system.

It was in view of this and in a move designed to minimize the situation that, in the current month, commercial organizations at the city level decided to increase the quotas involved in the supply of cornmeal and corn itself to 2 and 2.5 kg respectively per consumer.

However, according to what was learned by our reporting staff during the discussions which followed the presentation of the report on GOAM's activities during the past year and the first quarter of this year, the plan will not be carried out due basically to the Matola Industrial Company's inability to make the necessary deliveries. Instead of supplying 300 tons of cornmeal weekly, as initially planned, it is limiting its supply to about 80 tons in the same period.

This situation which makes it impossible to carry out the plan, as previously stated, was recently exacerbated by a breakdown in the machinery of that industrial plant, and due to this development many grocery stores have until now not received a single kilogram of cornmeal.

But the problem of stock depletion is not confined to those products; it also involves sugar and other commodities distributed through the New Supply System [NSA]; and this situation, which prevailed throughout all of last year, has affected hundreds of consumers in Maputo City and Matola.

It should be noted that the report presented yesterday and widely discussed by the participants in GOAM's third Coordinating Council seminar deals with matters such as internal organization, administration and finance, the NSA, dismissals, the census, internal and informal marketing, and other subjects.

The seminar was chaired by GOAM's director and the series of meetings is scheduled to end next Tuesday.

* Rice Supply Interrupted

91AAF0898B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Mar 91 p 8

[Text] This month Maputo experienced an interruption in the supply of rice distributed by means of the New Supply System [NSA] card. This turn of events, which is affecting its normal distribution, is the result of a delay in the arrival of the ship transporting that cereal, according to what our reporting staff learned from a source associated with the Office for the Organization of Supplies for Maputo City [GOAM].

To minimize this situation, which is occurring two months after its normalization, the capital's commercial organizations decided to up the quotas involved in the supply of cornmeal and corn itself to 2 and 2.5 kilos per person, respectively, according to Armindo Barradas, the GOAM director.

He added that the increase in the quotas of those products is aimed primarily at benefiting the people who are economically handicapped, since, according to him, rice is available on the free market, having been imported by a number of domestic warehousemen.

However, as asserted by Armindo Barradas, the plans drawn up by GOAM for the distribution of cornmeal in place of rice, scheduled to arrive at the end of this month, are not being carried out 100 percent inasmuch as the Matola Industrial Company is not fulfilling its obligations.

The GOAM director asserted that the Matola Industrial Company is supposed to supply 300 tons of cornmeal weekly but that this is not being done. "Right now, the Matola Industrial Company is scheduled to deliver 80 tons per week, which makes it impossible to carry out the plan in question," said director Armindo Barradas.

Contrary to what is occurring with that product and with rice, other products are being distributed normally by

means of the NSA card; this is the case of sugar, cooking oil, soap, salt, and pasta, according to our source.

He added that simultaneously with this, some of the city's commercial organizations are offering the warehousemen inducements to get them to resort to the secondary exchange market for the procurement of rice in such neighboring countries as South Africa and Swaziland whose market prices are established through Port Decree No. 6/73.

The production and subsequent distribution of cornmeal is contingent upon the regular supply of electric power to the Matola Industrial Company, not considering the possibility of breakdowns in its machinery.

In November of last year Maputo was deprived of the supply of rice due to delays in the arrival of ships transporting that cereal, and this situation was further aggravated by electric power outages which affected the productivity of the corn-processing plants headquartered in the capital.

Lesotho

Ramaema Says 'No Change' in Foreign Policy

MB0505114391 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 5 May 91 p 2

[Report by Barney Mthomboti of the Argus Africa News Service: "Lesotho's New Ruler To Follow Lekhanya's Agenda"]

[Text] Maseru—There will be no change in Lesotho's foreign policy, including its relations with neighbouring South Africa, and the country will honour all agreements signed by the former administration of deposed Major General Justin Metsing Lekhanya.

This undertaking has been given by Colonel Elias Phisoana Ramaema, who replaced General Lekhanya after this week's bloodless putsch by junior officers.

In an interview with the Argus African News Service, the first he has given since he was sworn into office on Wednesday [1 May] by the Chief Justice Mr Justice Peter Cullinan, Colonel Ramaema also committed his administration to sending the soldiers back to the barracks and turning the country over to civilian rule by June 1992.

The former mineworker and father of three gave an indication he was going to follow General Lekhanya's agenda to the letter. General Lekhanya was driven at gunpoint to the country's radio station by junior officers on Tuesday, where he was forced to announce his resignation on the air. The officers had been angered by his refusal to give them more pay.

After his forced resignation, General Lekhanya was told to go home. He was given 14 days to leave his official residence. For 24 hours Lesotho citizens did not know whether they had a government or who was its head.

Two of General Lekhanya's civilian ministers—Tom Thabane, the former Foreign Minister and the former Finance Minister, E.R. Sekhonyana—have fled to South Africa.

The new government has said they were free to come home without any fear of harassment. But Mr Sekhonyana said in a telephone interview from Bloemfontein that he was not convinced the government could offer him any protection from certain elements in the army. Dressed in a grey suit and flanked by high-ranking officers at the headquarters of the military council in Maseru, Colonel Ramaema gave the assurance that his administration would abide by agreements with South Africa—on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project and the International Monetary Fund's enhanced structural adjustment programme. This programme was partly to blame for General Lekhanya's downfall as it commits the government to a reduction in public spending, and hence the refusal by the government to accede to demands for more pay from junior officers.

On foreign policy he said: "We will maintain good relations with our neighbours, including South Africa."

The democratisation process, he said, will go ahead. "This new government is committed to returning to democratic civilian rule in 1992.

He also committed his administration to repealing an order by the military which had banned party political activity in the country. He said all the necessary arrangements like updating the voters' roll—there has been no census since 1970—and the delimitation of constituencies would be done as soon as possible for them to be ready for elections next year.

Mauritius

* Problems Facing Sugar Industry Discussed

* Drought: Effect on Prices

91AF0939A Port Louis 5-PLUS in French
22-29 Mar 91 p 20

[Article by Thierry Chateau: "Direct Effects of the Drought and the Drop in the Price of Sugar"]

[Text] As we have said, the drought may force some factories in the north to shut down. The additional expenses incurred as a result of it are affecting their production costs. In fact, the work of the cutters, for example, is double, and so is the cost of labor, and mills will be forced to operate with smaller quantities of cane. In 1984-85, the government approved the closing of two factories, the Solitude and Reunion ones, which were not really viable. That did not affect anyone, since jobs were redistributed without any problems. But it is important to realize that the sugar industry as a whole employs some 35,000 workers, to which we must add 35,000 more small[-volume] planters bringing up the rear. And this is not counting the industries and businesses that revolve around it, including the following: Floreal Knitwear, which is Beau Champ; Belle Mare Hotel, which is Constance.... The examples are many, and it is easy to see that the sugar industry has spread its tentacles over a good part of the Mauritian economy. The fall of a giant of this size would be damaging. But we have not reached that point. Moreover, it does not appear that the reinvestment policy of this

giant should be amputated. "The drought does not jeopardize the sugar industry's energy plan," according to Patrick d'Arifat of the MSPA [Mauritius Sugar Producers Association]. "We intend to strike while the iron is still hot," he maintains, at a time when an energy committee has just been set up to lay the groundwork for a new energy plan. Bagasse will play a key role. "We just hope that we will have more rain next year," said Mr. d'Arifat. The current situation of the sugarcane industry is strictly temporary. Under the new energy plan, optimum use will be made of bagasse, and in this sense, the current situation is not favorable for it. But experts are optimistic. Patrice Legris, also with the MSPA, believes that other farm products grown on sugar plantations will not be affected as much as cane. "Potatoes are growing in the highlands, and are not grown very much in the north," Mr. Legris explained. The number-two crop after sugarcane will not be affected, nor will other crops such as corn, green beans, etc. However, the dividends paid out every year will be somewhat diminished. "The rate of return for dividends in the sugar industry will be affected," Mr. d'Arifat predicts, "but some will still have a satisfactory rate of return." Last year already, this rate was low, hovering around 5 percent. "But," Mr. d'Arifat assured us, "we are going to do our best...." Small[-volume] planters will probably have to suffer the same effects as the parent industry, but that will not curb efforts being made to increase productivity and introduce mechanization.

* Threats From Internal Factors

91AF0939b Port Louis 5-PLUS in French
22-29 Mar 91 p 21

[Article by Thierry Chateau: "The Other Threats...."]

[Text] The sugar industry is starting out 1991 with some trepidation. The situation prevailing at the present time is reminiscent of the one that caused a commotion in the sugar sector and the country in the early 1980's. At that time, the country had been decimated by cyclones and the harvest was disastrous. This plunged the country into the economic stagnation that lasted until 1985. The sugar industry then recovered its reinvestment capacity and the country was able to get back on its feet at that time. Then again in 1990, new threats appeared on the horizon. An increase in prices, drought.... "We need to watch out, so that we do not fall back into the stagnation of the 1980's," Patrick d'Arifat warned. The Mauritius Sugar Producers Association intends to meet with the prime minister as soon as possible to work out some arrangement. Mr. d'Arifat is thinking primarily of the exit tax on sugar: maybe the government could revise it. "The 30-percent wage increase decided in 1990 was hard on the sugar industry," said Mr. Hazareesingh of the Chamber of Agriculture. But there is no doubt that it is the threat of adopting the 40-hour week that is worrying these gentlemen the most. "Countries like Trinidad and Barbados that have adopted the 40-hour week for workers in their sugar industry have seen their economies collapse in a few years time," Mr. d'Arifat explained.

In other words, it is important to avoid making the same mistakes as in 1980, and to make the sugar industry more efficient. From listening to the sugar experts, one gets the impression that the problems of the drought and the decline in sugar prices are only minor pitfalls along a path that is strewn with obstacles.

* Proposed Solutions

91AF0939C Port Louis 5-PLUS in French
22-29 Mar 91 p 21

[Article by Thierry Chateau: "Rationalization"]

[Text] Among sugar producing countries, and on the international scene in general, we are witnessing an increase in production accompanied by a reduction in production costs. That is possible only when units of production are both modern and efficient. "Mauritius must therefore remain competitive with European sugar producers who are reducing their production costs," said Mr. Hazareesingh of the Chamber of Agriculture. In the face of the drought and the crisis, we must try to control production costs and increase our yield. A solution proposed by the MSPA [Mauritius Sugar Producers Association] would be to "centralize all the sugar refineries on the island," according to Patrick d'Arifat. In 1985, when the Solitude and Reunion refineries shut down, all the workers had a new job and the ones who decided to take early retirement were able to do so. The fields were shared with their neighbors from Highlands, Medine, etc. "We are also proposing that the employees who are retiring should not be replaced," Patrice Legris of the MSPA added. This would be one way of mechanizing smoothly, without the risk of having to lay off any workers. In conclusion, Mr. d'Arifat suggested the following: "It is better to have a smaller number of units that are performing well than numerous units that are foundering." This is going to create a heated controversy, but we must try to take the emotion out of the debate. "We are also suggesting ways to safeguard the rights of workers," Mr. d'Arifat added. Thus the debate has begun....

* Offshore Campaign Reportedly Well Received

91AF0935B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
29 Mar 91 p 5

[First paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] Sir Anerood Jugnauth: "I am very pleased at the interest shown by European businessmen in Mauritius as an offshore center."

Addressing approximately 100 businessmen at a meeting yesterday in Amsterdam, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, prime minister and minister of finance, alluded to the economic transformation of Mauritius, which has made the label "Made in Mauritius" a synonym for quality. He also expressed pleasure at the welcome extended in Europe to the mission that has been entrusted with the task of promoting Mauritius as an "offshore" center.

The bankers and businessmen meeting in Amsterdam displayed great interest in the favorable conditions and tax incentives offered to those who wish to invest in the "offshore" sector.

The general feeling is that the campaign to transform Mauritius into a regional financial center has come at an auspicious time.

From 1985 to 1990 Mauritius recorded an economic growth rate of from 6 to 8 percent, and an unemployment rate that in 1984 was 20 percent of the active population has been converted into a situation of full employment.

Export receipts, which totaled approximately 4.3 billion rupees in 1983, reached the figure of 18 billion last year.

Together with its second industrial phase, Mauritius is also entering a new stage with the goal of becoming a regional financial center. Seven financial institutions are already operating in the offshore sector.

The Mauritian delegation left Amsterdam Wednesday for Frankfurt. We remind our readers that the delegation is headed by Sir Anerood Jugnauth, prime minister and minister of finance, and its other members are Bhinod Bacha, secretary for domestic affairs; Sir Indur Ramphul, governor of the Bank of Mauritius; Dev Manraj, financial secretary; Mr. Bhikoo of the Bank of Mauritius; and Mr. Golam of the Ministry of Finance.

* Bank of Japan Encourages Offshore Participation

91AF0935C Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
3 Apr 91 p 12

[Italicized passages published in English]

[Text] Continuing its mission of promoting Mauritius as an "offshore" center, the delegation headed by Sir Anerood Jugnauth, prime minister and minister of finance, was welcomed yesterday, 1 April, by the governor of the Bank of Japan.

A working session also took place with the bank's deputy governor for international relations, Mikio Wakatsuki, who promised his support for any Japanese commercial bank interested in investing in the Mauritian "offshore" sector.

Sir Anerood Jugnauth and the other members of the delegation also had meetings with the management of the Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank including its senior managing director, Yoshisuke Mohri.

Working sessions are scheduled for today with Atsuo Hirano, senior managing director of the Mitsubishi Bank, and also with Mitsukazu Ishikawa, managing director of the Bank of Tokyo, and Hideo Ishihara, vice president of the Industrial Bank of Japan. Late this afternoon the delegation met with Tsuneo Shindo, senior managing director of the Norinchukin Bank, and Akira Kodama, its managing director.

We remind our readers that the Mauritian delegation has already made a European tour, during which it had meetings that were termed "very satisfactory" with bankers and businessmen in Geneva, Amsterdam, and Frankfurt.

Mozambique

Communique on Talks Notes 'Constructive' Manner

MB0805072891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 May 91

[Text] The sixth round of peace talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] [words indistinct] in Rome, Italy, yesterday. An AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] correspondent reports that two delegations reaffirmed [words indistinct] on the working agenda approved in the third round in [words indistinct]. On the basis of this agenda, the two parties will examine the Law on Parties, the Electoral Law, elections timetable, and internal and international guarantees on military issues. A press communique issued by the mediators says the two sides examined [words indistinct] in a constructive manner. The communique points out however that there are still many problems to be resolved.

Concedes 'Obstacles' Still Exist

MB0805113091 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 8 May 91

[Text] The latest round of the peace talks in Rome between the Mozambican Government and Renamo which started on Monday [6 May] was said to be marked by a positive climate of respect. A communique issued yesterday by the mediators said there was (?intention) on both sides to rapidly reach an understanding which will bring to an end the suffering of the Mozambican people.

The communique said although there were still many obstacles on the way and there still existed some differences between the government and Renamo, the beginning of the present session of the talks is encouraging. One of the mediators, Mateus Zuppi, of the Catholic Charity, Saint Egidio Community, said yesterday he expected this latest round of negotiations to last for about four weeks.

On the agenda which was approved in December and reaffirmed on Monday in Rome by the two sides, are a series of political issues. These include points on the Law on the Registration of Political Parties, the Draft Electoral Law, a timetable for elections, and guarantees on how the electoral process is to be controlled. On the military level, the two sides will discuss the formation of a single national army.

The new demands raised by Renamo on May Day, including the formation of a transitional government and the revision of the Mozambican Nationality Law, are apparently not being tabled at this round.

The Mozambican Government side is headed by the minister of transport, Armando Guebuza, while Renamo's Foreign Affairs chief spokesman Raul Domingos is leading his team.

Army Destroys 48 'Bandit' Camps in Apr

*MB0405144691 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0900 GMT 4 May 91*

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces destroyed 48 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandit camps in operations throughout the country last month. The FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] chief of General Staff's press office also reported that in those operations our forces captured more than 500 weapons of assorted calibers and large quantities of ammunition, among other war materiel. That source also disclosed that our forces freed more than 1,500 people from Renamo armed bandit captivity.

*** Minister: Domestic Industry Needs Protection**

*91AF0949A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
26 Mar 91 p 3*

[Report on interview with Minister of Industry and Energy Octavio Muthemba by Gervasio de Jesus; place and date not given]

[Text] A new customs policy aimed at protecting domestic industry is being worked out by the country's central structures. This was announced by the Minister of Industry and Energy, Octavio Muthemba, during a recent interview with NOTICIAS.

Octavio Muthemba said it was beneficial at this time to adopt suitable measures for protecting domestic industry, which feels threatened by the considerable competition it faces from foreign production.

"This is problematical, since many products, especially consumer products, enter the country illegally—that is, without paying customs duties or taxes. That being the case, it is natural that competition should be unfair. In many cases, the problem is a psychological one, since anything from outside is always good," Muthemba observed.

In that connection, the minister of industry and energy pointed out that that is not the most solid way of thinking because, according to him, not all domestic production is of low quality.

"Unfortunately, we have not learned how to promote our production. A few days ago, I participated in the 25th anniversary celebration of the Mozambique Bicycle Factory, and I was impressed by the quality of the items produced there. Some of those items are better than products from abroad," he said.

Minister Octavio Muthemba said that it was imperative to improve the quality of production even further and that investments show that the current process of industrial rehabilitation will be able to bring domestic industry to an efficient level, with some products even being able to compete in price with international products.

The government official said that there must not be too much protection for domestic industry because, in his words, "protection of that kind can lead industry into complete inefficiency."

Muthemba emphasized that the firms must seek to innovate, modernize technologically, and work seriously in the area of quality while also reducing production costs.

Deterioration of Nation's Industrial Plant

As is true of much of the state's property, the nation's industrial plant currently leaves a lot to be desired, with the result that many enterprises are operating at less than their real capacity.

The problems with deterioration began when most of the industrial enterprises were nationalized by the state, and they are still reflected in low production and inexperienced management.

Minister Muthemba emphasized that the problem of the excessive control exercised by the state apparatus' central organizations over the main management structures in the enterprises, in the areas of wages and prices, and in the procurement system for raw materials and spare parts had contributed greatly to the inefficiency of the enterprises.

"The manager must be free to come up with his own plan of activity for making the enterprise more profitable. On the other hand, it is not true that the Mozambican state nationalized industry. Sonap-Sonarep [expansion not given], which has now become Petromoc [expansion not given], was the only case of a firm being nationalized in the area of industry and energy, since legal bases for that purpose had been established. In addition, distributing enterprises were also established throughout this period, meaning that once a product left the factory, it had to be sent to those enterprises. There were also cases where the raw material was too expensive in relation to the finished product," he emphasized.

At one point in the interview, the minister of industry and energy said our country was experiencing many difficulties, especially as regards means of payment [passage illegible] abroad in foreign exchange, which has contributed to the deterioration of industrial plant due to the lack of suitable maintenance and of raw materials to keep it operating.

According to the official in question, that process has led to a situation in which most of the enterprises are in debt to the banks. And the difficulties encountered in honoring their commitments to the banks, in view of the accumulation of debt, have been immense. Added to that is the fact that the banking system was not using rigorous methods in assessing the suitability of loans.

Muthemba added that most of the nationalized firms began using foreign technical assistance, the result being a high amount of debt, he said, because most of those contracts were never tied to the production results in the firm.

"Regardless of how efficiently a firm operated at a loss, the amounts specified in the contracts were paid. As a result,

those providing the technical assistance had no motivation to achieve good results," he pointed out.

Although the intention was that foreign technical assistance would contribute to the training of Mozambicans, there were never any control mechanisms to ensure the transfer of knowledge. There were some cases in which technical assistance brought palpable results, he emphasized.

From 1982 to 1986, as a result of the worsening war situation and the decline in the country's capabilities in terms of its means of payment abroad, industrial production experienced a sharp drop.

Muthemba said that during that period, the country also experienced a loss of skilled workers and even of Mozambican technicians, who began emigrating to neighboring countries, particularly South Africa, Swaziland, and later Zimbabwe.

In 1987, however, thanks to the introduction in the country of the Economic Rehabilitation Program (PRE), the downward trend in industrial production reversed itself, and, as the minister emphasized, significant improvements are being noted.

Muthemba also said that in 1985, the country began the process of privatizing a number of small industrial units—a process which was regulated in 1989 through Decree No. 21/89.

According to the minister of industry and energy, 60 industrial enterprises have been privatized to date, and the process of establishing mixed-capital companies and the legal framework for such companies is now under way.

Establishment of Technical Unit

The minister of industry and energy noted with satisfaction the new dynamic that is being imparted by the firms, "since it is through them that the government intends to promote domestic businessmen beyond the IDIL [expansion not given], which promotes small industry and actions to train small businessmen."

He said in that connection that the Ministry of Industry and Energy would receive support from the World Bank in setting up a technical unit to assist the leadership of the ministry and other state agencies in making decisions about the privatization process.

According to the minister, the World Bank's technical assistance will be concerned only with evaluating firms, analyzing feasibility studies, and clarifying the legal status of the firms. The above-mentioned technical unit's activity will focus on firms of a certain size.

In addition, Muthemba said that his ministry was working with the UN Industrial Development Organization on a technical project whose purpose is to try to establish a medium- and long-term industrial policy in our country.

He said that subsectoral studies covering 10 industrial subsectors were under way at the moment. Those studies

are aimed at providing information about the exact situation in those sectors and making it possible to establish priorities in the industrial areas and carry out their vertical or horizontal integration.

*** Malanje Facing Inadequate Water Supply**

91AF0897F Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
6 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by Adelino Ngunza]

[Text] Malanje (from our delegation)—Malanje's water supply is of great concern to officials in the field, according to Domingos Neto, provincial official responsible for the sector in question, in an interview granted to the local press.

In that city, water is supplied by groups of electric pumps that, however, have not operated since last December as a result of electricity shortages caused by enemy activities.

The availability of funds already requested to finish the new water supply project, to ensure the water company's operations, is a problem affecting the others who live there.

Domingos Neto noted that there is no sure source of funds, a fact that complicates finding solutions to already existing issues through development of plans for the definitive construction of the facility, which will require an allocation of approximately \$11 million.

According to those interviewed, of the four reserve tanks with a total capacity of 12,000 cubic meters, only 4,000 meters are consumed from two of the tanks, the others being of small size.

The obsolete pipelines are crying out to be replaced, since the repairs that have been made are not sufficient to definitively resolve the problem. It is to be noted, however, that Malanje's electricity comes from a motor generator that is insufficient to power the electric pumps to disperse water throughout the city.

Swaziland

Mozambican Border Arms Smuggling Detailed

MB0405131391 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 3-9 May 91 p 3

[Report by Paul Alexander: "You Want Guns? Drugs? Ivory? This Is Your Town"]

[Text] Bootleggers and smuggling syndicates have turned Swaziland into a conduit for a steady stream of AK-47 assault rifles, handguns, explosives, Mandrax, "brown sugar" heroin and illicit ivory which flows from Mozambique into South Africa.

I visited the kingdom this week as part of an ongoing investigation into the illicit weapons trade to Reef townships and discovered a haven for smugglers who obtain cheap supplies of weapons, drugs and ivory in Mozambique and ferry these to lucrative markets in the Transvaal and Natal.

During my stay in Swaziland I discovered how Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] soldiers, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels, Mozambican refugees, Swazi citizens and members of Swaziland's Umtotfo [Swaziland] Defence Force take advantage of the lawlessness caused by Mozambique's civil war to obtain the contraband and sell it in South Africa.

African National Congress [ANC] members based in Swaziland "survive" by selling cars that are stolen in South Africa and sent to Maputo where they are sold locally or sent to Malawi, Zaire and Zambia.

ANC members in Swaziland told THE WEEKLY MAIL that they would have nothing to do with the guns, drugs and ivory trade because "it kills our people". But a former member of the ANC in Swaziland said some members of the movement sold AK-47s, issued to them or stored in secret caches, locally to make extra cash.

During a five-day period in Swaziland I purchased a small tusk which came from a baby elephant poached in Mozambique and two smaller pieces of unworked ivory for R[and]1,500.

I was also offered: three AK-47 assault rifles from Mozambique; R1 rifles used by the Swazi army; an unlimited number of Skorpion machine pistols and Makarov handguns; rhino horn; elephant tusks; packets of Mandrax smuggled into the country from India via Maputo; tiny sachets of "brown sugar" (a narcotic derivative from the heroin-manufacturing process); and an explosive substance known "red mercury".

The syndicates who deal in these goods are frequently interlinked—gun-runners sometimes buy ivory and drug dealers sell guns. But most of the gun and drug traffickers steer clear of the ivory smuggling trade, which is considered to be a very dangerous business.

The drugs trade tends to encourage other forms of smuggling as dealers sell guns and explosives to obtain cash to purchase narcotics.

"When there's a lot of drugs, particularly Mandrax, around, there is lots of dealing as addicts find the illegal goods to sell for the purchase of drugs," said a dealer.

From interviews with smugglers, drug dealers, local soldiers and Mozambican refugees I discovered the main route for the traffic runs from Maputo and the rural areas of southern Mozambique through the Lomahasha/Namaacha border post separating the two countries.

Once inside Swaziland the contraband is distributed through nine border posts that link Swaziland to South Africa.

A typical list of goods available in Swaziland from Mozambique includes:

- AK-47s at between R250 and R1,000.
- Makarov pistols for as little as R50.
- One eighth of a gram of "brown sugar" for R20.
- Mandrax pills at R15 each.
- An undamaged tusk from a full-grown elephant for R2,000

One of the young dealers left the security of his job as a computer operator in Manzini for the dangerous job of putting buyers and sellers in touch with each other. The youth gets a commission, often 10 percent, of the whole transaction.

An exiled member of ANC who spoke to the MAIL on condition that he not be named, described many of the smuggling routes in great detail.

"You can get anything (illegal) if you have the money. All they do is send a young runner into easily accessible Mozambique via a route into the surrounding mountains." The man had frequently used a similar route while doing time as an Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] insurgent. On the involvement of Swazi soldiers in the running of guns, the source responded: "Do you think Swazi soldiers don't get hungry? There's only one reason this trade thrives—people are hungry! And hunger takes no sides."

Swazi soldiers involved in the gun-running trade were allegedly from the Maphiveni army camp situated in the Lomahasha area.

Lomahasha is situated in the densely vegetated north-eastern part of Swaziland.

Benin

Outgoing Cuban Ambassador Bids Farewell

AB0505101491 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Summary] This morning Monsignor Isidore de Souza, chairman of the High Council of the Republic, received Jose Felipe Suarez Gomez, the outgoing Cuban ambassador to Benin. The diplomat, who is concluding his five-year mission to our country, went to bid farewell to Monsignor de Souza.

Liberia

Sierra Leoneans Seek Refuge in Taylor-Held Zone

AB0605190491 Voinjamaa Radio ELRV in English
1900 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] The commander of the Kolahun District Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Private (Peter Whiteplain Tonya), stated today that 69 Sierra Leonean refugees are taking refuge in (Hatala Plains), Kolahun District. Commander (Tonya) told ELRV News that Sierra Leonean citizens have appealed to the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government for food, medicine, and clothing.

Commenting on the Liberian returnees in the Kolahun District, (Private Tonya) disclosed that his office in Kolahun City has received 199 Liberians. The immigration officer further told ELRV News that the Liberian returnees have expressed with ardent conviction that they will at all times support, cooperate, and work with President Charles Gankay Taylor, describing him as a true and symbolic patriot.

On what message he had for his self-imposed exiled Liberians in neighboring Sierra Leone and Guinea, Commander (Tonya) said all Liberians in self-imposed exile should return home and contribute their talents and skills to the reconstruction and reconciliatory process of Liberian society. Liberia, Commander (Tonya) continued, is the haven of peace, freedom, equality, and human dignity.

In conclusion, Commander (Tonya) called on all these two border agents to receive our brothers and sisters from Sierra Leone and Guinea with open heart, tolerance, and courteousness as a symbol of patriotism and nationalism.

Mali

Sacko Returns, Discusses Recent Visit to France

AB0805094291 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] The national delegation led by the prime minister, Mr. Soumana Sacko, returned to Bamako this afternoon after a four-day visit to France. Mr. Sacko was met on arrival by cabinet members, the French ambassador, and the dean of the diplomatic corps. Here is Mr. Soumana Sacko speaking to our reporter Souleymane Cissoko.

[Begin recording] [Sacko] I believe that my mission, the visit that I have just paid to France was crowned with success in the sense that the French people and Government reaffirmed, in concrete terms, their total support for this country, and reaffirmed their support for the ongoing democratization process in our country. Our mission has, therefore, contributed to the strengthening of the friendly and solidarity relations between France and Mali.

[Cissoko] During the visit you met members of the Malian community. Did that community assure you of more active participation in the task of nation building?

[Sacko] Indeed, I held a general assembly with the Malian community, this time with all the associations representing Malians living in France. We reviewed together the current political, economic, and social situation prevailing in our country. I obviously called on them to respect the laws of their host country, but also to keep their country of origin—namely, our common fatherland—in mind. I got the impression that our compatriots are determined to participate actively in the national political and economic life, and to contribute enthusiastically to finding solutions to the concerns of their people.

[Cissoko] Finally, the last question: there was a cultural aspect to this tour. Can we know why?

[Sacko] Yes, because culture is something important, development must take place in a humanistic context. Development can only be meaningful if it is oriented toward man, man being at the beginning and the end of the process. It is in this sense that the French authorities kindly organized these visits to museums where we delved into French history, a history which has many similarities with the history of mankind.

I would, therefore, end by thanking the French Government not only for the significant financial effort that it has just made for the Malian Government, but also for the commitment that it has made, and which it has begun to implement. Moreover, we are in the process of preparing a meeting of the club of friends of Mali which will be held in Mali in the near future to enable all our partners in development to help us consolidate during this transitional phase, and to support our determination to lay a foundation for the future of Mali. [end recording]

Nigeria

Commander Calls on Taylor To Work for Peace

AB0705111091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] The field commander of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], Major General Rufus Kupolati, has stressed that the situation in Liberia is an internal problem which can only be solved by the people of that country. Gen. Kupolati made the assertion during a visit to the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Mr. Charles Taylor, at Kakata in Margibi County. A Radio Nigeria correspondent, Mohamad Kobanje, said that the field commander urged the rebel leader to see the Liberian civil war as one

in which there was no winner or loser and to work for the restoration of peace in that country. In his response, Mr. Taylor said the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] was no longer interested in fighting but to discuss peace with a genuine conscience. [sentence as heard]

Sierra Leone

Momoh on Burkinabe Participation in ECOMOG

AB0705135091 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT
6 May 91

[Text] Lagos, 6 May (AFP)—Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh today stated that there was the need "to think very carefully before deciding" to accept Burkina Faso into the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, which comprises six African countries. "Burkina Faso was no doubt one of the two states accused of complicity" with Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia rebels, President Momoh stated in an exclusive interview with the influential Nigerian weekly "NEWS-WATCH."

ECOMOG comprises 7,000 Nigerian, Ghanaian, Sierra Leonean, Gambian, Guinean, and Malian troops. It is a known fact that Burkinabe soldiers are Charles Taylor's bodyguards so, consequently, Burkina Faso's "complicity" is obvious, the Sierra Leonean president stated.

During the recent incursions into Sierra Leone, in four of the country's 12 districts, the "very well armed" rebels of Charles Taylor were helped by Ivorians and Burkinabes, President Momoh continued. If these incursions into Sierra Leone, which are an indirect consequence of the civil war in Liberia, do not cease immediately, similar actions might occur in the whole of West Africa, President Momoh stated.

BBC Reports on Rebel Fighting Around Daru

AB0705213691 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 May 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While Sierra Leonean troops battle it out with rebels from Liberia, some confusion still surrounds exactly where, and how many rebels there are. The authorities in Freetown insist that Liberian rebels are the culprits. But Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor has always denied involvement. At any rate, thousands of people have run away from the fighting. The (Lassa) Hospital at Segbwema is close to the military barracks at Daru, which has been the scene of some heavy fighting. The hospital was recently evacuated, and its Sierra Leonean director, Dr. Austin Dembe, is in London now. Robin White asked him how aware they were of the fighting:

[Begin recording] [Dembe] Well, there is a lot of troop movement back and forth from Segbwema, and, you know, we got reports from officers, from other ranks, and from people who were moving back and forth from the Daru area.

[White] Could you hear the fighting going on?

[Dembe] We heard the shelling at night, and we heard gunshots as well.

[White] So it was quite frightening?

[Dembe] It was—it was very, very frightening. I do not think anybody has heard anything like that in Segbwema. We were hearing the shelling (?like just) windows were shaking from five miles away, from the shelling positions.

[White] Was it your decision to quit?

[Dembe] It was.

[White] Now, what are your impressions of this rebellion? Is it widespread or isolated or what?

[Dembe] Well, one can say that it is no longer a border skirmish because Daru is not close to the border by any means. And I have a feeling that it is fairly widespread in the eastern and southeastern regions.

[White] So how much territory would you think they control, the rebels?

[Dembe] I would say about one-sixth to one-eighth of Sierra Leone is in their hands right now.

[White] And how many men would you think they had in order to have done that?

[Dembe] Well, I am not a military expert, but I would think in the region of about 1,000 men.

[White] And how have the rebels been behaving?

[Dembe] Very, very badly. As a matter of fact, one of my cousins who was caught behind rebel lines managed to escape. And he came round. He was a student at Fourah Bay College, and he had all these stories of people being slaughtered and mutilated in front of everybody as a terror tactic to coerce everybody to either join them or be very subservient to them.

[White] And were the rebels, were they Sierra Leoneans or Liberians or a mixture of them?

[Dembe] He told me that there are about 95 percent Liberians, and the remaining five percent were Sierra Leoneans who had very, very strong Liberian accents; apparently they had lived all their lives in Liberia.

[White] So they have got little local connection at all.

[Dembe] Very, very little. The local connections they have are people who have been coerced just by their terror tactics so far, really hurting and mutilating people in front of everybody else.

[White] They do however have a Sierra Leonean who claims to be leading them, this Corporal Sankho, and I gather in fact you know him.

[Dembe] I know Cpl. Sankho very well. About 11 years ago, he was a photographer in Segbwema. He is not the kind of person I would look at as leadership material; I think I could easily dismiss him as a (?substitute) for somebody else. He is definitely not leadership material.

[White] What kind of man was he?

[Dembe] He was a photographer, he was just quietly moving around taking pictures in the surrounding villages, taking pictures for examinations students, nursing students, and things like that. He was not ... [changes thought] I do not think he could be a factor in that area.

[White] Now you said that the rebels have been behaving extremely badly. What about the Sierra Leonean troops and the Guinean troops that have come to help them?

[Dembe] Well, it is a very difficult situation because with such rebel activities it is hard to tell who is actually a rebel and who is not, and in areas where the rebels have captured small towns and villages, they have coerced people to work with them. Wherever the Sierra Leonean and Guineans troops go, it is hard to distinguish between the rebels and nonrebels, so I think the civilians are hurting a lot, as well as the rebels in all these offensives and counteroffensives. I think that is one of the main rationales for me moving the patients and the staff from out of Segbwema. [end recording]

Combined Force Reportedly Recaptures Villages

*AB0705221491 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 7 May 91*

[Text] A two-pronged attack carried out by a combined force of Guinea and Sierra Leone troops in the Bo and Pujehun Districts has resulted in heavy rebel casualties and captured prisoners without any casualty in the combined force. This was disclosed in Freetown today by a spokesman of the Ministry of Defense.

The spokesman explained that the rebel camp at a village called Limba in the Bo District was overrun by the combined force, while another rebel-occupied village of Dandabu, eight miles from Pujehun, was also overrun and retaken from the rebels.

Meanwhile, our correspondent has reported a surprise attack on rebels occupying the international market town of Koindu by Guinean troops. The report states that the Guinean troops had crossed from Guinea and encircled Koindu town in the Kailahun District to kill and capture hundreds of rebels who had been trapped in the town. Koindu is said to have been liberated.

Rebels Reportedly Killing, Abducting Lebanese

*AB0805132691 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT
8 May 91*

[Text] Abidjan, May 8 (AFP)—Three Lebanese businessmen who were among a group of people abducted by rebels last Saturday [4 May] at Sumbuya town in eastern Sierra Leone were executed Sunday, relatives of the slain men said on Wednesday. The deaths of Elias Warrak, Hassan Kryan and Junior Mahan bring to five the number of Lebanese businessmen killed over the weekend at Sumbuya, a town some 110 kilometers (70 miles) southeast of here.

On Tuesday, Lebanese sources said two other men, identified as Domingo Yazbeck and Mahan Rhouda, had been killed over the weekend after refusing to hand over money to rebels and four people, including a woman, were reportedly abducted. Properties of the two men were also looted, family sources said.

Lebanese authorities in Beirut hinted Tuesday that they were considering repatriating the 13,000-strong Lebanese community in Sierra Leone, which controls some 75 percent of trade in the West African country.

Diplomatic sources in Beirut said Lebanese in Sierra Leone, especially in the capital Freetown where they number 7,000, have been regularly subjected to threats, blackmail and injuries in scuffles with residents.

Sierra Leone authorities have blamed Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) for carrying out border attacks and looting forays since March 23, but the rebel chief has denied any involvement.

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